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MILITARY AND SANITARY.

EXTRACTS

FROM

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

AND

EXECUTIVE REPORTS FOR 1862,

FOR THE USE OF THE

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY FROM OHIO



COLUMBUS:
RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER
1863

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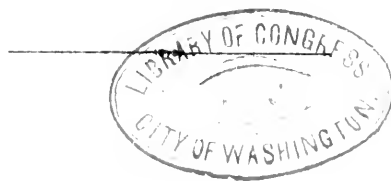
AND SUNDRY

EXECUTIVE REPORTS FOR 1862,

FOR THE USE OF THE

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY FROM OHIO.

Wm. Auditor of State



COLUMBUS:

RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.

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RESOLUTION

Requiring the Auditor of State to compile certain information of a military and sanitary character, and authorizing the same to be printed and forwarded to Ohio soldiers in the field.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That the Auditor of State be and he is hereby required to cause to be compiled from the Governor's Message, Auditor's, Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's and Surgeon-General's Reports, together with the Sanitary Committee's Reports, such military and sanitary information as he may deem useful for our citizens in the army: and that ten thousand copies of said document be printed for the use only of the army, to be forwarded by the Governor and Auditor to the officers and soldiers from this State.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. STANTON,

President of the Senate.

March 16, 1863.

P. C. May 29-11

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1863.

The following pages are compiled from the annual Message of the Governor, the Reports of the Auditor of State, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and Surgeon-General, under instructions contained in a joint resolution of the General Assembly, requiring the Auditor of State to cause to be compiled such military and sanitary information as he might deem useful for our citizens in the army. In complying with the requirements of the General Assembly, the Auditor of State has called upon the Governor and each of the officers named, to select such portions of his message and report as he might deem best adapted to carry out the intent of the General Assembly; and these selections are here presented.

The report of the Sanitary Committee, from which the General Assembly supposed useful information could be extracted, has not come to the hands of the Auditor, nor is he aware that any has been made. The extracts from the Governor's Message, the report of the Quartermaster-General, and the correspondence connected with the Surgeon General's department, will show that the welfare of our Ohio soldiers has not been overlooked at home; but they do not show—indeed no report can ever show—the unceasing energies and labors of the kind-hearted and patriotic women of our State to minister to the sick and wounded of the gallant men of Ohio, who have gone forth to fight the battles of their country.

R. W. TAYLER, *Auditor.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I congratulate the people of the State, our common constituents, that the period has arrived when you, their immediate neighbors and representatives, fresh from your homes, can participate in the duties and responsibilities of providing for and protecting their interests ; and it is a source of great relief to myself to know that, with your presence, I shall have able counselors to guide and direct me, in the discharge of the many cares and responsibilities resting upon the Executive.

There never has been a period in the history of our State when a faithful and vigilant effort at duty, on the part of the people's representatives, was more required than the present. The question of man's capacity for self-government is yet unsettled. The gigantic effort of wicked and bad men to overthrow our beautiful and heavenly form of government, which existed at the period of your adjournment, has not yet been quelled. We were given the reigns of our State government, for the time being, by an honest and confiding constituency, with a special view to carry out their wishes in maintaining the government as handed down to them by their Fathers ; we should look well to it, then, that we do not disappoint their expectations. They have not faltered in this great work ; but, fully appreciating the mighty importance of preserving our institutions, they have yielded up everything, with a degree of generosity unparalleled in the history of any people. Everything dear to them has been given to the cause. Husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers have left their loved ones, to brave the dangers of the field of battle and the diseases incident to camp life, with a cheerfulness never before manifested. The mothers, wives and sisters also have fully demonstrated their claim to the love and affection of these brave and gallant men. All that woman can do, has been done to alleviate the distresses of our soldiers, and thereby stimulate them to duty.

Such being the character of our constituents, it is impossible to measure the claim they have upon us, their agents. Energy, integrity and purity of purpose, economy and industry, are, at least, due from us to them.

Aside from the claim that our constituents have upon us for all this, the only true reward a public servant can win for himself, is, to be able to claim, when communing with his Maker, an honest and vigilant effort at public duty. If we cannot claim this for ours lives, when we shall surrender up our trust, we will have worked to little purpose.

It is not necessary to discuss the question presented by this rebellion with the people of Ohio ; they have, with great unanimity, determined that, cost what it may in time, treasure or life, the Union of the States, as handed down to us by our Fathers, shall be preserved unimpaired ; and thus handed down to our children. They will not for one moment concede that there can be any cause sufficient to justify a State, or any number of States, in withdrawing from the Union. Admit, you please, that the authorities of the Federal Government, for the time being, were to attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of either Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent even of introducing slavery into the former

or excluding it from the latter ; this would not give the slightest pretext for the one thus attempted to be interfered with, to take up arms against the government. The Federal Constitution itself expressly protects the State, thus interfered with, from injury. Long before any such attempt could be executed, the people, in whose hands all power is placed, would, through the peaceably, quiet mode pointed out by the Constitution, hurl the authors of such attempt from power, and thus rescue the injured State. But no such attempt has been made, or thought of, by the Federal officers now in power ; and this the authors and leaders of the rebellion well know. President Lincoln has, again and again, in the most solemn manner, assured the people that it was his determination, so far as lay in his power, to preserve, inviolate, all the rights of the several States. The Federal Congress, the several State Legislatures of the loyal States, and the people of said States, in their political assemblies, have all, again and again, made the same pledges to the people of the South. It was not, therefore, either the fear or the belief that their State rights were about to be interfered with, that induced them to take up arms against the government. Mad ambition, and disappointment in not obtaining place and power, on the part of a few wicked men, was the sole cause ; and all other causes alleged by these leaders, are simply to deceive their blind followers.

To bring these wicked men to the punishment they deserve, and thereby restore harmony, law and order throughout our common country, the people of Ohio desire to do their full share of duty ; and, to that end, will bear any burden that may be imposed upon them.

The period since your adjournment has been one of great excitement. About the first of June our National Capital was seriously threatened by the rebel army ; and, but for the prompt response to the President's call for more troops, would have been sacked and plundered. The gallant young men of our State were among the first to rush to the rescue ; over five thousand promptly assembled at Camp Chase, and tendered their services. To their honor, and the honor of the State, it should be known, that although they thus assembled without officers, or military organization of any kind, a more quiet, orderly and well-behaved body of men or soldiers never met together. About three thousand of this number were promptly organized into regiments and sent to the vicinity of Washington city, where they remained during the term for which they were organized ; and, it is proper to add, maintained their high character for courage and gentlemanly bearing. The remainder were organized for duty at Camp Chase and other points within the State. Many of these, since their discharge, have gone into the service for three years, or during the war.

The desperation and audacity of the rebel enemy led them, early in September, to attempt the invasion of our southern border. To repel this impudent and wicked movement, it became necessary to call upon the loyal citizens of the State to arm themselves, repair to the border, and drive back the insolent foe.

Most nobly were these calls responded to. From the fields, workshops, stores, offices and sacred desks, both old and young, most generously turned out, and, armed with the same old rifles used by the pioneers of the State, with the same old bullet-pouch and powder horn, and with three days' rations, cooked by dear mothers and wives, rushed to our southern border and drove the fiends back, and thus saved the soil we all love so much, and the Queen City, of which we are all so justly proud, from invasion and destruction. The enemy, seeing this evidence of gallantry and power, were glad to abandon their hellish purpose, and retire ; thus preventing an opportunity of testing, whether or not the old gun was still true to the steady and manly hand of him who held the same.

The enemy having thus retired, these patriotic volunteers had but to return to their anxious friends ; happy, however, in the reflection, that their short term of

service, though bloodless, had demonstrated to the world, that our love for free institutions is such, that we will, on a moment's warning, peril life, property, all, for their preservation.

It is difficult to estimate, with any degree of accuracy, what number of brave and patriotic men turned out on these occasions. They could be counted only by measuring the means of transportation, for thousands were turned back for the want of these.

At many points on the Ohio, above Cincinnati, we were, for many weeks, constantly threatened with invasion; indeed, the people of nearly all the river counties have been in a state of alarm most of the summer and fall. The river has been unusually low, thus forming but a slight protection to our border. I am happy to announce, however, that the vigilance and patriotism of the citizens of the counties thus exposed, have proved sufficient to protect our border from invasion, without any material assistance from other portions of the State.

The attention of the War Department was called early to this subject; but although it evinced a disposition and willingness to do all in its power to drive the enemy from Western Virginia, it was impossible to concentrate a sufficient force for that purpose until about the first of October. All is now quiet on our southern border.

Early in July, the President issued calls upon the loyal States for 600,000 more troops. Ohio's quota for these calls was about 74,000; and we were called upon to raise this number promptly. When it is remembered that, up to this date, we had raised 115,200 troops, by voluntary enlistment, of which number at least 60,000 were then in the field, this additional demand will be fully appreciated. Large, however, as this demand was, and great as the effort necessarily would be to meet it, you will be proud to know that the gallant men of Ohio were found equal to the emergency. With one accord, the patriotic and loyal citizens all over the State entered upon the good work, and ceased not until it was finished.

Of this number, about 37,000 were, by an Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, and by the President's order, issued in pursuance thereof on the 4th day of August, 1862, subject to be drafted, upon failure to tender their services voluntarily.

Anticipating the draft, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1862, I requested the several township and ward assessors to take an enumeration, and make a perfect list of all citizens, subject to military duty, within their respective districts. This request was most cheerfully complied with; and I here return my sincere thanks to the Auditor of State, and the several county auditors and township and ward assessors, for their kind and prompt assistance in this difficult and unpleasant duty.

The Report of the Hon. Martin Welker, who was appointed to superintend the execution of the President's order relating to the draft, is herewith submitted, and to which your attention is invited.

It will be seen, that the total militia strength of the State is 425,147; that, of the 74,000 required from Ohio, about 62,000 volunteered between the date of the President's order and the date fixed for the draft; thus leaving but about 12,000 to be drafted; that, of this 12,000, about 4,800, either in person or by substitute, volunteered for the term of three years; that 2,900 were discharged for various reasons, and that 1,900 have, as yet, failed to respond to the draft; thus leaving 2,400 as the number actually sent to the field for service under the draft.

The deficiencies, above stated, occasioned by discharges and failures to respond, amounting together to 4,800, are more than made good by voluntary enlistments, since the draft, of men other than those drafted.

Ohio has, therefore, fully responded to the large calls made upon us. We all have reason to feel proud of our noble State, to know that she has within her

borders so generous and patriotic a people. To the many generous hearts, who have contributed so liberally in this great and good work, the people are much indebted. To the several county military committees especial credit is due.

The Report of the Adjutant General, herewith, will give the disposition of this large army from Ohio. It also exhibits our total force now in the field. This report is worthy of your profound consideration. To Adjutant-General Hill, and his able and efficient corps of clerks, I am greatly indebted. They have devoted themselves to the duties of their respective positions with diligence and scrupulous fidelity.

The Report of Quartermaster-General Wright will advise you fully of the operations of his department. A perusal of this report will fully demonstrate the necessity of an efficient head, and competent corps of assistants and clerks, in this department. The State has reason to be proud of the gentlemen who now occupy these positions.

Of all the departments of the service, there is none that requires more vigilance, care and kindness, than the one having charge of the sick and wounded soldiers. Thank God, we can claim, for this department of the army of Ohio, a most faithful performance of duty. With the efficient aid of the good women of Ohio, and the generous and benevolent surgeons and humane nurses found all over the State, Surgeon-Generals Weber and Smith have been able, most successfully, to minister to the sanitary wants and necessities of our gallant army.

The reports of Surgeon-Generals Weber and Smith, herewith submitted, contain a full statement of the operations of this department; and while they show that there has been great suffering in our army, they also exhibit the gratifying fact that everything that could be done, to alleviate the distresses of our soldiers, has been done. The noble women of our State have toiled day and night in this good work; the kind and pure men of the State have also done their duty. The soldiers' prayer, for God's richest blessings upon the heads of all who have thus ministered to their wants, will be answered.

Large and generous as your appropriation was, for this noble work, you will see, from the accounts herewith presented, that it was no more than sufficient.

When you learn, however, that your liberality has saved the lives of thousands of the gallant sons of Ohio, and that every dollar of the money has been judiciously expended, you will not, I am sure, regret your generosity. This account, with notes of explanation from Judge Hoffman, Private Secretary, is herewith presented; from which it will appear, that there has been paid for the removal of the sick and wounded, by steamboats, \$41,009 56; to the several railroad companies, for transportation of soldiers and their nurses, and volunteer surgeons and nurses, up to the first day of November, A. D. 1862, the sum of \$66,352 20—of which there has been collected and paid back the sum of \$24,992 72, and yet due and unsettled to the roads, \$10,934 50—leaving, as paid for transportation from the contingent fund, the sum of \$30,524 98. Of this sum we have a claim for part against the soldiers transported; how much will be realized from this claim, it is impossible now to estimate with any degree of accuracy. For telegraphing for the several military departments, \$11,814 29; for State assistant surgeons, \$7,822 25; for pay agents, services and expenses, \$2,954 31; for pay and expenses of volunteer surgeons and nurses, sanitary agents and stores, the sum of \$7,683 85; and for medical board of examiners; military printing, advertising and postage; "Soldiers' Home" at Cincinnati; expenses of laboratory and arsenal; clerk hire, pay of messengers and traveling expenses, &c., \$25,262 23—making, together, the total sum of \$127,071 47, up to the 19th day of December, A. D. 1862.

These several sums will be charged up against the Federal Government, and they will, it is presumed, be allowed.

It is difficult at this date to fix, with any degree of accuracy, upon a sum sufficient for the military contingent fund for the ensuing year. A conference with

the Military and Finance committees of your respective bodies, towards the close of the session, is invited for that purpose: In the meantime, however, I ask an early appropriation of an amount sufficient to meet current wants.

The allowance of an extra surgeon to each regiment, by an Act of Congress, has enabled me to dismiss from the State service, the assistant surgeons whose appointment you authorized at your last session.

The operation of the system of pay agents was not as successful as was anticipated. The total amount paid into the State Treasury, through this agency, is \$820,945 21, at a cost to the State of \$2,954 31. There is now but one pay agent in the service. A necessity, however, may arise for the employment of additional agents; hence, I recommend that the law, authorizing the appointment of these agents, be suffered to remain as it is.

Copies of the several proclamations and orders, relating to the military service, issued since your adjournment, are herewith submitted in a communication from Col. Young, my Aid-de-camp, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

The necessity of a thorough organization of the militia of the State, must now be apparent to all, and your attention is earnestly invited to the subject. A plan, embracing my views and opinions on this important subject, will be presented for the consideration of the Military committee of the House, in a few days. I have given the matter much consideration, and hope that my labors may prove of service to the committee.

In this connection, allow me to call your attention to the propriety of fostering, by State aid, a School for instruction in military science. Although we can point, with pride and pleasure, to hundreds of our accomplished officers now in the service, who had never enjoyed the benefit of military education before buckling on their swords, still, this does not prove that such schools are not necessary. These gallant officers will all tell us, that their first duty was to study the art of war, and that without this study they could not have discharged their arduous and intricate duties with credit to the State or themselves. Assuming that you will agree with me upon this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the Act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of April last, entitled, "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

By the provisions of this act, 630,000 acres of land is granted to the State, for "the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe."

The act further provides that all the avails arising from the grant shall be invested in safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent.; and that the money shall constitute a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the college.

I respectfully urge upon you the acceptance of the provisions of this law, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act.

Agriculture, mechanic arts and military tactics can be taught in harmony; and in a time of war, like the present, it is difficult to determine which of the three branches of study is the most important.

The acceptance of the grant will involve an expenditure of money sufficient to establish the college. It is impossible to fix, with certainty, upon the sum necessary for that purpose; it is believed, however, that \$60,000 will be ample.

Deeming this matter to be one of vital importance to the State, I invited a conference with the State Board of Agriculture, and am happy to be able to announce that the project meets their hearty concurrence. I commend the whole subject to your deliberate consideration.

The large number of sick and disabled soldiers found about the principal rail-

road depots of the State, seeking their homes, unattended by friends, made it an act of humanity to establish agencies at these points for their care and assistance ; and such agencies were established at Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Crestline, and Bellair. The expense of these agencies, together with the cost of subsistence furnished the thousands thus relieved, amounts to \$1,937.53.

To promote the prompt settlement of the accounts of soldiers discharged at this point, and at the same time to protect them from frauds likely to be practised by unscrupulous agents, I directed the Quartermaster-General, in July last, to establish a bureau in his office for this especial purpose. A copy of my order to Quartermaster-General Wright, and also of my letter to James E. Lewis, Esq., designating him as the clerk to take charge of the business, are herewith presented.

The report of Mr. Lewis to General Wright, and attached to his report, will demonstrate the wisdom of this measure. It will be seen that Mr. Lewis, at December 15, 1862, has settled the accounts of soldiers to the number of 656, whose aggregate pay amounted to \$53,171 67 ; that accounts to the number of 689 have been adjusted, and are now ready for payment as soon as the paymaster shall be in funds, amounting to about \$62,000 ; and that 685 claims are in process of adjustment, to an amount of nearly \$78,000. These claims, of \$193,000, have been attended to at a cost to the State of \$1,250, without any cost to the soldier.

The great success attending the labors of Mr. Lewis induced me quite recently to establish similar agencies at Cincinnati and Louisville. The agency at Cincinnati I have placed in charge of A. B. Lyman, Esq., of Trumbull county ; that at Louisville in charge of Royal Taylor, Esq., of Cuyahoga county. Both of these gentlemen are well known to be men of high character for integrity and superior qualifications for the duties of these positions. The expense of these agencies will be defrayed from the military contingent fund for the time being, and I doubt not will meet your approval.

The several measures for the relief and protection of our soldiers, herein referred to, embrace all in our power, so far they are personally concerned ; but we have yet the further duty to perform of caring for their families in their absence. We are proud to know that every neighborhood of our State is blessed with generous and benevolent souls, who are happy in extending the hand of kindness and charity to their distressed neighbors, and who will seek out those who have been left by the gallant volunteers in our army, and cheerfully minister to their wants ; but the few unwilling to do their full duty in this matter should be compelled by law to perform it. I therefore recommend the levy of a special tax for this purpose. The act of February 13, 1862, should be continued. As, however, the number of soldiers in the field has largely increased since the passage of this act, it is necessary that the levy be increased. A rate of one mill on the dollar, which would raise the sum of \$200,000, added to the voluntary efforts of the generous, it is believed would be ample to make the mothers, wives and little ones (whose natural protectors are absent battling for the support and maintenance of the Government which protects all that is dear to us) comfortable ; and a knowledge of this fact will cheer and stimulate the soldier to further duty. It need not be feared that such legislation will cause the benevolent and generous to relax their individual efforts in this direction. The truly generous are never weary of well doing, and enough will still be found for them to do.

Before dismissing the subjects relating to the military operations of the past year, it may be proper that I remind you that the Executives of the loyal States are co-workers with, and in a great measure agents of the authorities of the Federal Government, in the raising and organizing of the Federal forces. In view of this, I doubt not you will be glad to know, that, in the discharge of the various

exciting and delicate duties thrown upon me by these authorities, I have been able to maintain entire harmony and friendly relations with them. Sincerely believing that the President and those who surround him have acted solely with a view of restoring peace and harmony to our distracted Government, and to all its citizens, whether North or South, I have promptly rendered them all the aid in my power, cheerfully and diligently. Without feeling and manifesting such a spirit, the power of our great State, in crushing the rebellion, would have been wasted and frittered away. This spirit and determination led me, most cheerfully, to acquiesce in the several orders of the President denying certain privileges heretofore enjoyed by the people, and still highly prized by all. I allude particularly to the temporary modified suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the order for the arrest of citizens guilty of interfering with enlistments and with the order for the execution of the draft; and their temporary confinement before hearing or trial. Necessity, stern necessity, will alone tolerate such orders. This necessity, in the absence of State legislation, it is known to all who read, did to some extent exist in our State; and the individual who will complain of the execution of these orders, under the circumstances attending them, would complain of the neighbor who should break open his mansion, when on fire, to save his child from perishing in the flames. For the honor of our State, it should be made known, that but eleven such arrests have been made within our borders, so far as known to me. Of these, three persons were removed from the State, four were confined for a short time at Camp Mansfield, and the remaining four at Camp Chase. All those confined within the State, have been set at liberty. All the arrests, so far as I am advised, were made by virtue of orders from the War Department, and but two upon my recommendation.

From the knowledge I have, as to the causes of arrest, I believe the action of the Department was based upon sufficient grounds. That this exercise of military power was necessary to enable the several State authorities to raise their quota of troops, I have no doubt whatever; and so believing, I most cheerfully approved it. It is the duty of all good citizens to submit to any and all sacrifices necessary to maintain our Government; and the man who will complain of the acts referred to, when his neighbor on either side of him has given up forever his darling son, should be frowned upon by all good men. God grant that neither, again, may ever be called upon to make the sacrifice!

As this, however, may not happily prove to be the case, and as we may yet be called upon to raise additional troops, it is recommended that provision be made by law, to prevent all interference, by evil-disposed persons, with the persons intrusted with that duty. The Act of April 26, 1861, entitled "An Act to punish treason and other crimes," should be so amended as to embrace this offense. The duly constituted authorities of our State would then be able to take care of all offenders within the State, and thereby relieve the President of the United States and all acting under his authority from this, to them, unpleasant but necessary duty.

Referring to the measures you had under consideration at the time of your adjournment, postponed, I presume, for the want of time duly to mature the same, I beg to call your special attention to House Bill No. 146, "To authorize volunteers from this State, in actual service at the time of a general election, to vote wherever they may be," and Senate Bill No. 153, "To create the office of Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster-General."

The first of these measures is based upon justice to a class of our most meritorious citizens. The right of participating in the election of the officers of our Government, is perhaps more highly prized by the citizen than any other political right or privilege secured to him by our Constitution. I therefore respectfully urge you to secure by law, as far as practicable, to every citizen of the State who may be in the military service of the country, this inestimable privilege.

A prompt discharge of the business in the offices of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General, in which every portion of our State is now deeply interested, demands early and favorable action upon the second measure referred to.

CORRESPONDENCE ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Oct. 16, 1862

John M. Fuller, Col. 27th Regt O. V. I., Ripley, Miss. :

DEAR COLONEL :—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, accompanying the bloody Flag of the 9th Texas Regiment, captured by the gallant Orrin B. Gould, a private of Company G in your Regiment, in the great Battle fought on the 4th inst., near Corinth. The brave and daring act of Gould, when made known to the loyal people of our State, will fill their hearts with joy and gratitude. I am pained to learn that the wound received by this hero proved fatal, and that he is no longer in the land of the living, to enjoy the rich reward due to his gallantry. But, although dead, I have determined to give to his relatives and brother soldiers evidence of my appreciation of his noble conduct; and therefore herewith inclose you a commission for him as Captain in your Regiment, of the date of your great Battle, October 4th, 1862.

The bloody Flag sent me I have given a prominent position in the room in the State House appropriated to the keeping of the many trophies taken on the field of battle by the brave and loyal hearts from Ohio, and, as the most fitting account of our possession of this trophy, I attach your elegant and manly letter to the Flag.

In this connection, allow me to assure you, and the brave men under your command, that the noble bearing and gallantry of your Regiment, on that bloody field, is fully appreciated by the people of Ohio. Make this known to the heroes of your Regiment, and assure them that when this war is over, and our glorious old flag can again float over every inch of the territory possessed by the United States, and they thus permitted to return to their homes they love so much, they will receive the hearty greetings of all who appreciate our glorious institutions.

Very truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Oct. 23, 1862.

To Col. ———, ——— Regt O. V. I. :

DEAR SIR :—The mode adopted by the War Department for the filling of old Regiments does not meet with the success desired.

The great trouble is that the recruiting officers sent home have their commissions *in their pockets*, and thus situated, encounter at every corner recruiting officers who have their commissions *to earn*. There have been recruited in this State, within the past three and a half months, over 65,000 men, four-fifths of whom have gone into new Regiments, notwithstanding I have used every exertion in my power in behalf of the recruiting officers of the old Regiments.

If commanders of Regiments in the field would send home non-commissioned officers or privates, with the request to me that I give them commissions, upon

condition that they recruit a given number of men, within a time to be specified, I think the difficulty would be obviated.

I have in several instances appointed men at home upon these conditions, but to my great surprise the commanders of the Regiments, although willing to take the men they brought with them, have refused to assign the officer to duty.

It is to be expected that the War Department will not delay much longer for the work of filling up the old Regiments, hence, to save consolidation, it is indispensably necessary that prompt and active measures be taken to fill them up.

That I may have the commission at my disposal, provided the mode herein suggested meets with your approbation, I will postpone the filling of any vacancies in your Regiment until I hear from you.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 28, 1862.

Hon. Wm. Dennison, Present :

SIR:—Your familiarity with the wants and necessities pertaining to the troops from Ohio, induces me to ask you to proceed at once to Cincinnati, for the purpose of a personal conference with Major-General Wright.

I have, within the last few days, sent several of our new Regiments into Kentucky, and have directions for quite a number more for the same destination. They are all without tents or knapsacks, and have but a limited supply of blankets and canteens. It is cruel thus to treat soldiers, and thus treated, their days of usefulness to the Government will be limited. If this state of things is continued, I shall soon have to send well men into Kentucky to take care of the sick.

The accommodations for the troops passing through Cincinnati are so limited, that much suffering, as well as inconvenience to them, takes place. You are aware that we now have comfortable barracks for our troops at our several camps in the State. What I now desire is, that all these difficulties be properly presented to General Wright, who will, I doubt not, provide a remedy for them at the earliest practicable moment within his power.

Of course I am not prepared to judge as to the necessities of the service, but I implore General Wright to permit our gallant troops to remain in camp at home, until they can be comfortably supplied with all articles necessary for the preservation of their health.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 2, 1862.

In response to several communications tendering companies and squads of men for the protection of Cincinnati, I announce that all such bodies of men who are armed will be received. They will repair at once to Cincinnati, and report to General Lew. Wallace, who will complete their further organization. None but armed men will be received, and such only until the 5th inst. Railroad companies will pass all such bodies of men at the expense of the State. It is not desired that any troops residing in any of the river counties leave their counties. All such are requested to organize and remain for the protection of their own counties.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 5, 1862.

To Capt. C. W. Smith, Gallipolis, Ohio :

I have ordered you reinforcements from Marietta. Stand firm. The people from the county will also come to your rescue. The enemy is not as well prepared to fight as you are. Let me hear from you often.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 5, 1862.

To the Press of Cleveland, Ohio :

The response to my proclamation asking volunteers for the protection of Cincinnati was most noble and generous. All may feel proud of the gallantry of the people of Ohio. No more volunteers are required for the protection of Cincinnati. Those now at Cincinnati may be expected home in a few days. I advise the military organizations throughout the State, formed within the past few days, to be kept up, and that the members meet at least once a week for drill. Recruiting for the old regiments is progressing quite satisfactorily, and with continued effort there is reason to believe that the requisite number may be obtained by the fifteenth (15) inst. For the want of proper accommodations at this point, recruiting officers are directed to report their men to the camp nearest their locality, where they will remain until provision can be made for their removal. Commanding officers of the several camps will see that every facility is given necessary for the comfort of these recruits.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 5, 1862.

To Major-General Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

I have no means of knowing what number of gallant men responded to my call for the protection of Cincinnati, but presume that they now count by thousands. I beg that you will see to it that they are all well cared for, and returned to their respective homes at the earliest possible moment after they are no longer required.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 7, 1862.

To Capt. C. W. Smith, Gallipolis, Ohio :

I have your dispatch of last night. Will do the best I can for you. Can't say yet what that will be. Stand firm and show your blood. Should you fall I will escort your remains home.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 7, 1862.

To Major-General H. G. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

I have advices from Capt. Smith, Gallipolis, that the enemy opposite that point, at Buffalo, are twenty-four hundred (2400) strong, and asking for reinforcements. The Ninety-seventh (97) O. V. I., Col. Lane, left Zanesville for Cincinnati this morning. Will reach Loveland about four (4) P. M. I advise that you change their destination to Guyaudotte, by way of Marietta road. Answer.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 9, 1862.

To Hon. B. Stanton, Cincinnati, Ohio :

I would be most happy to have Mr. Coleman provide for the sick and wounded Ohio troops, and will cheerfully reimburse all expenses

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 10, 1862.

To the Press of Cleveland :

TO THE SEVERAL MILITARY COMMITTEES OF NORTHERN OHIO.

By telegram from Major-General Wright, Commander-in-Chief of Western forces, received at two o'clock this morning, I am directed to send all armed men that can be raised immediately to Cincinnati. You will at once exert yourselves to execute this order. The men should be armed, each furnished with a blanket, and at least two days' rations.

Railroad companies are requested to furnish transportation of troops to the exclusion of all other business.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 10, 1862.

To Major-General H. G. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

As requested in your dispatch of this morning, I have called upon all the armed minute-men of the State, requesting each to take two days' cooked rations and a blanket. They will pour in upon you by thousands. In addition to this, I have ordered ten (10) incomplete regiments to report to you. They will number about eight thousand (8,000) men, and will be armed, but, of course, green, both officers and men.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 12, 1862.

To Major-General H. G. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

You will have a very large force of minute-men, or squirrel hunters, by this time, and thousands more will arrive to-day and to-morrow. As a class, they will make the best soldiers in the world. Allow me to suggest that you call upon them to volunteer for thirty (30) days. Organize them into companies, regiments and brigades, and clean out Kentucky, subsisting upon Kentuckians—paying all who will take the oath of allegiance, and confiscating the property of those who will not.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 13, 1862.

To Major-General Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

I have stopped all minute-men en route for Cincinnati; they amounted to thousands. Please give my gallant boys, now in Cincinnati, every aid in your power for their prompt and comfortable return home. I send you, by mail, copy of telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of War.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 13, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

The minute-men, or squirrel-hunters, responded gloriously to the call for the defense of Cincinnati. Thousands reached the city, and thousands more were en route for it. The enemy having retreated, all have been ordered back. This uprising of the people is the cause of the retreat. You should acknowledge publicly this gallant conduct. Please order Quartermaster Burr to pay all transportation bills, upon my approval.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 13, 1862—8 o'clock A. M.

To the Press of Cleveland, Ohio :

Copy of dispatch this moment received from Major-General Wright, at Cincinnati:—"The enemy is retreating. Until we know more of his intention and position, do not send any more citizen troops to this city. (Signed) H. G. Wright, Major-General." In pursuance to this order, all volunteers en route for Cincinnati will return to their respective homes. Those now at Cincinnati may be expected home so soon as transportation can be secured. The generous response from all parts of the State to the recent call has won additional renown for the people of Ohio. The news which reached Cincinnati, that the patriotic men all over the State were rushing to its defense, saved our soil from invasion, and hence all good citizens will feel grateful to the patriotic men who promptly offered their assistance. It is hoped that no further call for minute-men will be necessary; but should I be disappointed in this, it is gratifying to know that the call will be again cheerfully and gallantly responded to. Railroad companies will pass all volunteers to their homes, at the expense of the State. The Captains of each squad, or company, are requested to give certificates of transportation to the Superintendents or Conductors of the railroads over which they may pass. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the request heretofore made, that the several military volunteer organizations, formed within the past few days, be maintained, meeting for drill as often as once a week at least. I have further to request, that the commanders of said squads, or companies, report, by letter, to the Adjutant-General, the strength of their respective commands.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 13, 1862.

To Gov. Dennison, Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio :

It will not do for me to single out special cases for exchange. I am doing what I can to get all exchanged. Mustering and pay officers embarrass me greatly by their delay. Have arms for eight (8) regiments, and expect to get them ready for the field in all next week. Please give special attention to the return home of our minute-men who are discharged.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 13, 1862.

To Major-General Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

Troops should be sent to Gallipolis, say two regiments. They can reach that point earlier from Cincinnati than from any other point. Please let me hear from you.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 14, 1862.

To Colonel John A. Turley, Point Pleasant, Va. :

Remain where you are. Assume command unless out-ranked by some other officer. Keep the three (3) companies of the ninety-second (92) with you. I have ordered a regiment to join you from Cincinnati. Keep the government boats at your command.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 14, 1862.

To Major-General H. G. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

My advices from Charleston, Va., induce me to believe that our forces are falling back to Ravenswood, and that the enemy will come down the Kanawha. I have to advise that you send one regiment to Gallipolis at once. Gov. Pierpont, who is now in my office, unites with me in a dispatch to the Secretary of War, asking that Western Virginia may be added to your command.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 14, 1862.

To Maj Gen. H. G. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio :

Gen. Ruffner's advices cannot be as late as mine. At four (4) P. M. yesterday, Col. Lightburn telegraphed that a desperate battle was in progress near Charleston, that place being in flames. At nine (9) this morning, Col. Paxton, of the Second (2) Va. Cavalry, says from Red House : "My impression now is, the enemy are on our front and right in force, seven (7) to ten thousand (10,000), and pressing us hard." Nothing has been heard from Col Lightburn to-day, from which fact Gov. Pierpoint and myself think that he is on the retreat to Ravenswood. In view of these facts we think it advisable that you send a regiment there.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

LETTER IN RELATION TO REBEL FLAG.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 11, 1862.

*S. L. Phelps, Lt. Commanding "Benton,"
and acting "Fleet Captain," Memphis, Tenn. :*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the proud satisfaction of receiving, with your appropriate autograph letter of the 7th, a Flag with 3 bars and 13 stars, taken from the peak of the rebel gunboat and ram, the "General Bragg," so gallantly captured in the brilliant engagement of the 6th instant, off Memphis.

This Flag, with the inclosed inscription and your letter attached, shall be placed in the Trophy Museum of our Capitol, as a proud memento of your most successful achievement.

Ohio, your native State, received the news of your great and crowning success in clearing the "Father of Waters" of traitorous obstructions, with a thrill of intense delight.

To the navy of the Union, and especially to the navy of our great inland rivers, must we ascribe a due share of the glory achieved in crushing out this gigantic rebellion.

Permit me, in the name of Ohio, to congratulate you and the gallant officers and men of the Upper Mississippi Flotilla, for the splendid victory won before Memphis.

In behalf of our people, as well as for myself, I most heartily thank you for the great service done our beloved country, and for the honor of making Ohio the recipient of this trophy and mark of your patriotism.

Most truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

INSCRIPTION.

FLAG taken from the peak of the rebel gunboat and ram, the "*General Bragg*," captured off Memphis, Tenn., June 6th, 1862, in the brilliant engagement between the Union Flotilla, Upper Mississippi, and the Rebel Flotilla, in which three rebel gunboats were sunk, one burned, and three captured; only one escaping.

This Flag is a Trophy presented to his native State by S. L. Phelps, Lt. Commanding the U. S. Flag Steamer "*Benton*," and acting "*Fleet Captain*."

Presented through David Tod, Governor of Ohio, who attaches this inscription, and the autograph letter of Lt. Phelps, written June 7th, on board the "*Benton*," off Memphis.

Columbus, O., June 11th, 1862.

LETTERS TO PAY-AGENTS.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 6, 1862.

G. W. Williams, Esq., Pay-agent, Present :

DEAR SIR:—The careful, prompt and successful manner in which you have conducted your agency thus far, induces me to ask you to proceed at once to the divisions of Generals Mitchell and Morgan, at Huntsville and Cumberland Ford, where (as you have recently learned) our gallant troops have been or are being paid off, and obtain all the allotments you can for their wives and friends at home. Should the routes, amount of money, and prudence make it better to return home with money received at one point, before going to the other, then do so; and again repair to the other. Go at first to the point most requiring your presence in your judgment. Having full confidence in your prudence and energy, I shall not be more particular in these instructions.

I desire you, if not inconsistent with your main duty, to note the condition and conduct of the officers and troops, so as to give me any information that may be useful.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 10, 1862.

To Jacob Randall, Esq. :

Herewith I hand your commission as Pay-agent, under the act of April 14th, 1862, a copy of which is furnished you. I also hand you a copy of the law of

February 4th, 1862, providing for the receipt and distribution by the State and County Treasurers, of all funds paid you by the soldiers.

You will take special pains to make the members of the several regiments which you may visit, thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of these laws, for, if understood, it will be seen that the soldier runs no risk whatever in transmitting through you, to his friends, any money that he may wish to send; neither is he subjected to any expense. These facts, well established in the soldiers' minds, it is supposed, will, alone, be sufficient to induce them to transmit through you to their friends at home, a large proportion of their pay.

From the working of the plan thus far, I am able to assure you, that you will find in the officers of the several regiments, hearty co-workers with you in this benevolent work. You will, therefore, on your arrival at the head-quarters of each regiment, seek their early acquaintance.

The Paymasters of the U. S. Army have been instructed by the Secretary of War, in General Order No. 51, copies of which I hand you, to afford you every necessary facility for the discharge of the duties of your trust. You will therefore communicate freely with them, and do your utmost to maintain kindly relations.

You will avail yourself of every safe opportunity to remit the money which you may from time to time receive, to the State Treasury, for distribution under the law. You will keep me fully advised of your whereabouts and of the progress you are making.

You will keep a strict account of the time you may be engaged in the service, and of your expenses, and report the same to me, on the first day of every month. These accounts must be in duplicate, and verified by your oath. To enable you with ease and facility to keep accounts of the money you may receive and make returns thereof, I have caused to be prepared, and now hand to you, a suitable number of pay-books, which you are hereby directed to use. While discharging this duty, it will be in your power to be of great aid and comfort to the sick soldiers whom you may meet. I need not, on this point, endeavor to specify in what manner this duty can best be performed, since your own heart will guide you in this Christian duty.

Respectfully, &c.,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

By HOFFMAN, Secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT TO COLLECT SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 14, 1862.

Genl. George B. Wright, Present :

SIR:—The frequent calls made upon me by soldiers discharged at this point, for advice and assistance in the settlement of their accounts and collection of their pay, and the absolute necessity of ministering to their wants, to prevent their falling into the hands of unscrupulous "claim agents," throw upon me a burden which I am unable to bear.

I have therefore to direct that you establish a Bureau in your Department for this special duty, at the head of which you will place James E. Lewis, Esq., now a clerk in your office. You will establish such rules and regulations for his actions as you may deem proper.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 14, 1862.

Jos. E. Lewis, Esq., Present :

SIR :—The numerous frauds committed upon our soldiers by persons known as "Soldiers' Claim Agents," at points where large bodies of our discharged soldiers congregate, induce me to establish agencies at such points for their protection. Fully relying in your integrity and capacity, and also in your known sympathy for the heroes who have broken down in the service of our country, I tender you the position of such agent at the city of Columbus. You will act under the immediate instructions of Q. M. Gen. Geo. B. Wright, to whom you will from time to time report. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1,000 per year, payable quarterly. If you accept this position, report yourself to Q. M. Gen. Wright forthwith for duty.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

TELEGRAMS RELATING TO THE DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 25, 1862.

To E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

Your dispatch asking troops for Washington received. Will send you one full regiment on the 27th. For what length of time shall the new volunteers be asked to serve, and what number do you want from Ohio?

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 25, 1862.

To Reuben C. Lamon, Chairman Military Committee, Toledo, O. :

ASTOUNDING as the fact may be, Washington City is in imminent danger. You will please raise without delay a force of five hundred (500) men, and send them as fast as raised to Camp Chase, where they will be organized and equipped; and such as are not willing to proceed to Washington, will perform guard duty in place of the regiment now at Camp Chase.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Sent similar di-patches to every county in the State.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 26, 1862.

To Supts. of Little Miami and Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, Cincinnati, O. :

I have ordered a large volunteer military force to assemble at Camp Chase. Pass them in squads at the expense of the State, using your best discretion to guard against imposition.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Sent copies of this to Sapt. Smith Mich. R. R., Toledo; H. Jewett, Zanesville, O.; I. J. Jewett, Steubenville, O.; and Supts. of Roads at Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 26, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

I have a temporary force raised for guard duty at Camp Chase, which relieves the Sixty-first Regiment. It will be ready for the field to-morrow. Shall I send it to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? The people of Ohio are responding handsomely to your call for additional troops. You have at Camp Thomas four or five hundred Regular troops. Why not order them to Cumberland?

DAVID TOD, Governor.

HEAD-QUARTERS OHIO MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DRAFTING DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, November 28, 1862

Hon. David Tod, Governor :

In pursuance to your request, I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the draft in this State, made under Order No. 99 and subsequent orders of the War Department, and under your immediate control and direction.

The enrollment of the militia of the State was made by the township assessors of the several counties, upon the request of Auditor Tayler and yourself, and filed with the several auditors of counties, and certified copies thereof forwarded to this Department.

This voluntary service on the part of the several township and ward assessors, and county auditors, should be duly appreciated by the people of the State.

The whole number of enrollments in the State, comprising all able-bodied citizens over the age of eighteen and under forty-five, is four hundred and twenty-five-thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

A Draft Commissioner and a Surgeon were appointed for each county; the Surgeon to examine all applicants for exemption for disability, and the Commissioner to determine all applications for exemption. If exempted, the name was marked on the roll by a red line. All remaining upon the roll were subject to draft. About twenty per cent. of applications, and about ten per cent. of the whole enrollment, were thus exempted.

The draft was made by townships and wards, numbering fourteen hundred and seventy, giving to each credit for the volunteers furnished from the commencement of the rebellion to the day of the draft, so as to require each to furnish its due proportion of the men needed for the defense of the country.

The number of volunteers so furnished was obtained through the military committees, assessors and auditors of the counties, and reported to this Department by the military committees.

A per cent, supposed to be large enough to obtain the number required on the draft, was assessed upon the enrollment of each county as returned. From this assessment was deducted the number of volunteers furnished by the county, as reported by the military committee, and the deficit was ordered to be drafted.

In the apportionment of the draft, the townships and wards were each assessed with their quota of the deficiency of the county, in proportion to the enrollment and volunteers furnished, giving the minus townships and wards the benefit of the plus ones, thereby only requiring the county deficiency to be drafted.

The assessment was made upon the report of volunteers furnished up to the first day of September, 1862. The draft having been postponed to the 15th day of September, and again to the first day of October, the several Draft Commissioners were instructed to deduct from the number ordered to be drafted all volunteers furnished to the day of the draft, and also to correct the number already reported, if any errors were discovered.

Orders were issued to the Draft Commissioners previous to the 16th of September, designating the number to be drafted from each township and ward, and every thing was ready for the draft at that time.

The number then ordered to be drafted was twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven. The number actually drafted was twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-one, after deducting volunteers to that time, and corrections directed to be made.

Thirteen counties had furnished their quota of volunteers prior to the first day of September, in which no draft was ordered. Of the counties in which a draft was ordered, thirteen furnished their quota by the first of October, so that no draft was made therein.

The State was divided into seven districts, in each of which a camp of rendezvous was designated, as follows: Camp Mansfield, Camp Cleveland, Camp Zanesville, Camp Marietta, Camp Portsmouth, Camp Dennison and Camp Chase, at each of which a Commandant was appointed.

Six Provost Marshals were appointed by the Secretary of War, and districts assigned them. These Marshals were authorized to appoint as many deputies as might be required, and each one appointed a deputy in each county of his district.

As appears from the report of the military committees, the number of volunteers furnished for the service of the United States from this State prior to the 2d day of July, 1862, was ninety-nine thousand and thirty-six; and volunteered since then, and before the first day of September, fifty-two thousand and seventy-seven; making in all, prior to first of September, one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirteen. The number of corrections and volunteers between the first day of September and the first of October, reported by the Draft Commissioners, is nine thousand five hundred and eight, which, added to the volunteers prior to first of September, make an aggregate of one hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and twenty one, being the whole number of volunteers for three years or during the war furnished by the State since the commencement of the war to the day of the draft. Of this number, sixty-one thousand five hundred and eighty five volunteered since the 2d day of July, 1862.

Of the drafted men, a large proportion have volunteered, either by themselves or substitutes, for three years or during the war, leaving but a small number to be mustered into the service in the old regiments, under the order of the Secretary of War.

Under the order discharging members of religious denominations conscientiously opposed to military duty, upon the payment of two hundred dollars each, three hundred and fifty-nine drafted men were discharged by the Draft Commissioners and Commandants of Camps. A statement of which, by counties, is hereto appended.

Appended hereto is a tabular statement, by counties, showing the number of the enrollment, number of volunteers furnished, the number ordered to be drafted, and the number drafted.

As the object of this communication is to bring together the proceedings of the draft, I append hereto copies of the several orders relating thereto.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the expense of the draft, including compensation to the officers, other persons employed, and subsistence of the men, will average about six hundred dollars to the county.

The military committees of the several counties performed valuable services, and faithfully discharged the troublesome duties thrown upon them by the draft, and for which they deserve great credit.

The Draft Commissioners and Surgeons of the counties had a delicate and vexatious duty to perform, but I am pleased to state that they have fearlessly and

honestly performed their responsible duties, and for which they deserve the thanks of the Department and the people of the State.

No serious difficulties have occurred in the enforcement of the draft. The people of the State have cheerfully acquiesced in it, and those drafted, generally, have promptly obeyed the law and orders of the War Department, and heartily responded to the demand of the Government upon its citizens for its preservation. Those not already in camp are daily reporting themselves at their respective camps of rendezvous.

I append hereto a list of the Draft Commissioners, Surgeons, Provost Marshals and their Deputies, and Commandants and Surgeons of camps of rendezvous.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. WELKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Superintendent of Draft.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Sept. 1, 1862.

To the several Military Committees :

Finding it necessary to extend the time for the commencement of drafting the militia until the 16th instant, I made application to the Secretary of War for permission to extend the recruiting service for both the new and old regiments until that time, and I am happy to be able to announce to you that he has complied with my request. Recruiting, therefore, for all the new regiments now organizing, and for all the old regiments in the field, may at once be resumed, and continued until the 15th inst., on the same terms and conditions, including pay and bounty, as heretofore. For the new regiments there are wanted about two thousand men, and for the old regiments about twenty-one thousand men ; or, in all, about twenty-three thousand (23,000). Can this force be raised by voluntary enlistments, and thereby save the trouble, expense and vexation of resorting to drafting in Ohio ? It is believed it can be. More than twice that number has been raised within the past few weeks, and surely the gallant men of Ohio are not weary in their good work. The events of the past few days clearly demonstrate the necessity of this large demand upon the patriotism and gallantry of the loyal people of Ohio. Neither wards, townships nor counties should stop to inquire whether or not they have furnished their quota or share of this nation's defenders, but all should do all they are able to do. It may not be amiss, however, to say, in this connection, that the estimate heretofore of thirty-three per cent. of the enrolled militia in each district's proportion is entirely too low, as from the returns made it is evident that it will require at least forty per cent. The returns we have will furnish the number of volunteers we have up to this date ; and, that complete justice may be done to each separate district, you are requested to furnish the commissioners of your respective counties with the names of all who may volunteer and be mustered in between this time and the 16th, that he may give each district due credit therefor. Said commissioner will be furnished with the quota due from each district, and will be instructed to draft only such number as will make up the deficiency.

In communities where there are no recruiting officers for old regiments, the military committees are authorized to act as such, by receiving the recruit, furnishing him subsistence, and giving him a certificate of transportation to this city, where he will be sworn in, equipped, and receive his bounty, advanced pay, and transportation to the regiment he may wish to join.

DAVID TOD, *Governor.*

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEAD QUARTERS, OHIO MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1862.

To His Excellency DAVID TOD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief :

In response to an unexpected appointment, I entered upon the duties of this office on the 28th day of April last.

Pursuant to your orders, steps have been taken towards preparing a complete official Army Register, in which the name of every officer and enlisted man sent from Ohio, to the field during this war, shall appear ; but the work has been retarded in its very first stages by the want of muster-in-rolls for several of the regiments and companies. None of the muster-in or out rolls of the twenty-two regiments of infantry, nor of the companies of artillery or cavalry, called into the service for three months last year, are to be found among the records of this office ; and a like, but not equal, deficiency exists as to twenty-three of the old regiments now in the field. So, too, of the new recruits sent to old regiments. But a small proportion of them can be traced on the records of this office, as in their cases muster-in rolls are not generally used. These deficiencies are expected to be supplied by obtaining certified copies and schedules from the War Department and from the different organizations in the field.

The very comprehensive and able report of my immediate predecessor upon the defects and imperfections of our State Militia system, and the urgent necessity for the establishment of a State Military School, having been already communicated to the existing Legislature, renders further comment upon those matters, at this time, unnecessary. I beg to call attention, however, to what has been already so well presented, and express the hope that the whole system may be revised, and made what the present and prospective wants of the State may require.

I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of all matters coming within this Department, for the year 1862, as required by law ; and in this connection it is proper to say that an army register of the officers of the Ohio volunteers in the United States service was published, as a private enterprise, last May, and a second and revised edition last July. Such of the Ohio volunteer organizations as did not appear in the last annual report from this office, nor in this army register, will be presented in the subjoined report ; and some, that did appear there, have been so changed, by receiving new companies, that a republication, in part, is essential to show the business of the current year, and the new organizations sent to the field.

The gentlemen employed in the clerical work of this office merit a public acknowledgment for their persevering industry, urbanity, and faithfulness, during the whole season of increased and pressing labor. They have well earned the confidence reposed in them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Adjutant-General of Ohio.

INCOMPLETE ORGANIZATIONS OF 1861.

The following regiments, begun in 1861, referred to as incomplete in the Adjutant-General's Report of last year, have been completed, or disposed of by consolidation, during the present year, as follows:

The Twenty-second O. V. I., partially organized at Chillicothe, under Col. Gilmore, was consolidated with the Sixty-third, at Marietta. This number (the 22d) will appear again in the table of new regiments, where it designates a regiment, nearly all recruited in Ohio, and reclaimed from the Missouri service, where it was known as the 13th Missouri V. I. On the 1st day of July it was placed on the list of Ohio regiments.

The Forty-third O. V. I. was organized at Mt. Vernon, under Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, an officer of the regular army. The regiment was completed February 14th, and was sent to the field on the 20th of February, 1862.

Col. Smith received a mortal wound, while gallantly discharging his duty, at the battle of Corinth, on the 4th day of October; from the effects of which he died October 12th, 1862.

The regiment is now commanded by Col. Wager Swayne.

The Forty-fifth O. V. I. having been consolidated with the 67th Regiment, its number remained unused until the last summer, when an entire new regiment was raised, and designated the 45th. It will appear in the table of new regiments.

The Forty-sixth O. V. I. was organized at Worthington, under Col. Thomas Worthington, a graduate of West Point. The organization of the regiment was completed January 20th, 1862, and it was sent to the field February 17th, 1862.

Col. Worthington was cashiered September 16th, 1862, and the regiment is now under command of Colonel Charles C. Walcutt.

The Forty-eighth O. V. I. was organized at Camp Dennison, under Col. Peter J. Sullivan. The regiment was completed January 16th, and sent to the field February 16th, 1862.

The Fiftieth O. V. I. was partially organized by Colonels Ryan and McGroarty. In April, 1862, Col. McGroarty and his men were transferred to the 61st Regiment.

The same number (50th) has been again used to designate an entire new regiment.

The Fifty-second O. V. I. was in process of organization at Camp Dennison, under Col. C. H. Sargeant, but owing to the necessity of having the troops in the field immediately, and the regiment filling slowly, the organization was broken up in February and April last, and the officers and men all disposed of. The companies were divided among other regiments as follows: One company to the Fifty-third, one to the Seventy-first, and two to the Seventy-second.

An entire new organization, designated as the Fifty-second Regiment, was completed at Camp Dennison, under Col. Daniel McCook.

The Fifty-third O. V. I. was organized in Jackson county, under Col. Jesse J. Appler. The regiment was completed February 3d, and sent to the field February 16th, 1862.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment, or Second Zouaves, was organized at Camp Dennison, under Col. Thomas Kilby Smith. The regiment was completed on the 6th of February, and went to the field February 16th, 1862.

The Fifty-sixth O. V. I. was organized at Portsmouth, under Col. Peter Kenney, and was sent to the field February 10th, 1862.

The Fifty-seventh O. V. I. was organized at Fiedlay, Hancock county, under Col. William Mungen. The regiment was completed on the 3d of February, and sent to the field February 16th, 1862.

The Fifty-eighth O. V. I. was organized under Col. Valentine Bausenwein, a German officer—a large portion of the regiment being composed of Germans. Three companies, recruited for the 61st, were transferred to the 58th, and thus the regiment was completed February 3d. It was sent to the field February 9th, 1862. The regiment is now commanded by Lieut. Col. Peter Dister.

The Sixtieth O. V. I. was organized at Hillsboro', under Col. William H. Trimble, for one year, under a special order from the Secretary of War. Its organization was completed on the 28th day of February, 1862, and it was sent to the field, in Virginia, on the 1st day of April.

It was captured by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, and subsequently paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, where it was mustered out of the service.

The Sixty-first O. V. I. commenced organizing at Lancaster, under Colonel Schleich. On the 3d day of February last, by order of the Secretary of War, the companies recruited for it were transferred to other regiments to fill them to the maximum. Colonel Schleich, and such commissioned officers as were not transferred with their men, were permitted to continue recruiting for the regiment.

On the 1st day of May its organization was completed by consolidation with the 50th and 52d Regiments, and it was sent to the field, in Virginia, on the 27th day of May.

The Sixty-third O. V. I. was commenced under Colonel Craig, an officer in the regular army, who resigned his command before the organization was completed. The recruits for the 22d Regiment were transferred to the 63d. Colonel Sprague, late a Captain in the 7th O. V. I., succeeded Colonel Craig in command of the regiment, and completed its organization, and led it to the field on the 2d of February last. It has since received three companies from the 112th, transferred to it November 6th, 1862.

The Sixty-ninth O. V. I. commenced organizing under Colonel Lew. Campbell, at Hamilton, and was completed at Camp Chase, on the 24th day of March, 1862. It was sent to the field on the 19th day of April. Colonel William B. Cassilly is now in command.

The Seventieth O. V. I. was commenced at West Union, and completed at Ripley, under Colonel Cockerell, on the 3d day of February, 1862. It was ordered to the field on the 17th day of February.

The Seventy-first O. V. I. was organized under Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle, at Troy, and took the field under Colonel Rodney Mason, on the 16th day of February, 1862.

This regiment has been very unfortunate. Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle, second in command, and a brave, gallant officer, was killed in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Subsequently, nearly the whole regiment was captured at Clarksville, Tenn., and paroled. It is now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Andrews, formerly its Major. The captured officers and men have all been exchanged and returned to the field.

The Seventy-second O. V. I. was chiefly recruited at Fremont, Sandusky county, under Colonel R. P. Buckland; afterwards was quartered at Camp Chase, where it was completed on the 13th of February, having received by transfer two companies from the 52d. It was sent to the field February 15th, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Canfield, of this regiment, was killed at Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th of April. He was a brave, gallant officer.

The Seventy-fourth O. V. I. was commenced at Xenia and completed at Camp Chase, under Colonel Moody, on the 28th of February. It went to the field under Lieutenant-Colonel Von Shrader, on the 20th of April, 1862, Colonel Moody being

detained in command of Camp Chase until the 24th of June, when he was relieved, and joined his regiment at Nashville.

The Seventy-sixth O. V. I. was organized at Newark, under Colonel Chas. R. Woods, an officer of the regular army. It was completed on the 2d day of February, and left for the field on the 9th of February, 1862.

The Seventy-seventh O. V. I., organized at Marietta, under Colonel Jesse Hildebrand, was completed on the 5th of February, and ordered to the field on the 17th. It is now doing guard duty at Alton, Ill.

The Seventy-ninth O. V. I. commenced an organization at Athens, under Colonel Constable; was not successful, and all of its men were transferred to the 75th. This designation (79th) has been again used in a new organization, which will appear in the table of new regiments.

The Eightieth O. V. I. was recruited at Canal Dover, under Colonel Ephraim R. Eckley, and was completed and sent to the field February 20th, 1862.

The Eighty-first O. V. I., though recruited from Ohio, reached its first organization at Herman, in Missouri, in the fall of 1861, under the command of Colonel Thomas Morton, of Preble county (late of the 20th Ohio three months regiment), but remained incomplete until October of this year, when five new companies, with over five hundred men, were sent to it from this State.

This regiment never having appeared in any published register, and being more than half new, will have a place in the following table of new regiments.

CAVALRY.

The Sixth O. V. Cavalry was partly recruited under the direction of Senator Wade and Representative Hutchins, in Trumbull county, and in part by Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Collins, in Highland county, as the 7th Cavalry. By special order of the War Department, these were consolidated, and for a time formed the 6th Regiment of Cavalry, under Colonel W. R. Lloyd. On the 13th of March last, the First Battalion was sent to Missouri, under Lieut. Col. Collins, and is now serving in Nebraska. The 2d and 3d Battalions were sent to Virginia, on the 13th of May, 1862.

By order of the War Department, under date of September 20th, 1862, the First Battalion was permanently detached, and is now an independent battalion. A new battalion was ordered to be raised for this regiment, has been partially completed, and the recruiting is still going on.

OTHER REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY RAISED IN 1861, BUT SENT TO THE FIELD IN 1862.

55th,	Col. J. R. Lee,	ordered to the field	January 11,	1862.
62d,	" F. B. Pond,	" "	" 17,	"
66th,	" Chas. Candy,	" "	" 16,	"
68th,	" Sam'l H. Steedman,	" "	Febr'y 9,	"
73d,	" Orland Smith,	" "	January 23,	"
75th,	" N. C. McLean,	" "	" 23,	"
78th,	" M. D. Legett,	" "	Febr'y 10,	"
82d,	" Jas. Cantwell,	" "	January 23,	"

Colonel Cantwell was killed when bravely leading his regiment in the battle of Antietam, August 29, 1862.

INDEPENDENT DEPOT COMPANIES.

On the 17th of May last, authority was given by the War Department to organize an independent company for guard duty at Camp Dennison, and another independent company for like service at Gallipolis.

On the 19th of May, an order was issued to Capt. E. V. Brookfield to raise the

first company, to be called the "Dennison Guards;" and on the 30th of May, Capt. Charles W. Smith was authorized to raise a company for service at Gallipoli, to be called the "Trumbull Guards."

Both companies were raised and mustered into the United States service for three years, and are now on duty.

They will appear in the table of new regiments.

COLUMBUS BATTALION.

Under orders previously received, the 61st Regiment, Col. N. Schleich, marched from Camp Chase, on the 27th day of May last, to join the army of Major-General Fremont, in Western Virginia.

At that time there were over one thousand prisoners in Camp Chase, and the departure of the 61st left the Camp entirely destitute of soldiers.

As there was no immediate prospect of a new force, sooner than one could be organized from the three months men, to come in, an improvised Battalion of Columbus volunteers, consisting of three independent companies, united for that occasion under the command of Lieut. Col. Battles, constituted the guard over the prisoners, from May 26th to June 3d, when they were relieved by the new three months men.

Measures were taken to have the Columbus Battalion paid by the General Government.

NEW THREE MONTHS REGIMENTS.

On the 22d of May, 1862, some of the preliminary steps were taken towards organizing three new Infantry Regiments, to serve during the war. While these measures were pending, and on the night of the 25th of May, a call came from the War Department for volunteers to serve for a shorter period, and to aid in holding the rebels in check, while new regiments for the three years service were being organized and sent to the field.

On the 26th of May the Governor's proclamation, asking for three months volunteers, was published in the daily newspapers throughout the State, and was responded to the next day, and for several days thereafter, by the arrival at Camp Chase of about five thousand citizens, from all of the walks of life, each asking for permission to be enrolled and to enter the service. From these volunteers, five Infantry Regiments were organized, to serve until the 10th of September.

In organizing these regiments, the men were required to be enrolled, examined and mustered, and were, after the muster, permitted to elect their company officers, and as soon as the companies were organized and assigned to regiments, field and staff officers were appointed. Thus, before any regiment moved, a complete muster was secured.

A full list of all of the officers of these regiments, except the 88th, was published in the second edition of the Ohio Army Register.

The 84th Regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Lawrence, was full on the 6th of June, and left the State on the 11th of June, for Cumberland, Maryland, where it remained on duty during its period of service.

The 86th Regiment, Col. Barnabas Burns, was full on the 10th of June, and left the State on the 18th of June, for Cumberland, Md. Afterwards it returned to Clarksville, Va., and completed its period of service in that vicinity.

The 87th Regiment, Col. Henry B. Banning, was organized as a battalion of four companies, under Lieut. Col. John Faskin, on the 10th of June; afterwards, by order of the War Department, officers and men were allowed to volunteer, and be transferred from the 85th and 88th, which had organized for service within the State. In this manner six companies were obtained. The regiment was full on the 27th of June, and left the State, via Harrisburg, Pa., for Baltimore, Md.; was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it remained during its period of service. The whole regiment was captured at Harper's Ferry, and paroled.

The 85th Regiment, Colonel C. W. B. Allison, organized for guard duty at Camp Chase, was completed on the 10th of June, and, consequent upon the transfers to the 87th, was reorganized on the 27th of June.

On the 13th of July a detachment of six hundred and thirty-three officers and men, who volunteered for that purpose, from companies "A," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H" and "I" of the 85th, and companies "A" and "C" of the 88th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Sowers of the 85th, with Major Crum, Surgeon McBride and Quartermaster Humphrey of the 88th, and Adjutant Johnson of the 85th, was dispatched from Camp Chase to Kentucky to assist in putting down the rebel raid then going on in that State. The detachment proceeded to Lexington and Frankfort, remained two weeks in Kentucky, and rendered timely and valuable assistance.

The 88th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Bratton, like the 85th, was composed of men who, under the call, volunteered for service in the State, and was more than full on the 14th of June; but the organization was delayed in order that men might be voluntarily transferred from it to the 87th. That being done, only seven companies remained in the 88th. One of these, Captain Daniel Brewer's company, was sent immediately to Johnson's Island, and another, Captain J. M. Greene's company, to Gallipolis. The other five companies remained at Camp Chase. In these localities the companies of the 88th served out their time. The official register of the 88th, not having been printed, will appear in the table of new regiments.

All of these three months' regiments were uniformed, armed and equipped the same as the three years' troops, and they were mustered out soon after their period of service expired.

NEW THREE YEARS' REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

The Fifty-second, as an entire new regiment, was commenced by Colonel Sargent on the 22d of May, and a full quota of recruiting officers was soon at work in many parts of the State. On the 13th of June, Colonel Sargent having declined further efforts, Captain Daniel McCook was designated for the Colonelcy. On the 15th of July, by order of the Governor, he led such new troops as could be assembled into Kentucky, and assisted in driving out Colonel Morgan's guerrillas. In view of this service, authority was given to commission Colonel McCook, as of July 15th. The regiment was mustered at Camp Dennison on the 21st of August.

The Fiftieth Regiment was commenced, under the auspices of Colonel Jonah R. Taylor, on the 11th of June. It appears by the rolls to have had minimum strength on the 23d of August, and was mustered at Camp Dennison on the 30th of August.

The Forty-fifth Regiment was commenced June 14th. Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin P. Runkle, then of the 13th O. V. I., was designated for the Colonelcy, and, aided by those appointed for other positions, engaged actively in recruiting. The regiment reached minimum strength on the 14th, and was mustered at Camp Chase on the 19th of August.

DIFFICULTIES IN RECRUITING.

The 45th, 50th and 52d Regiments had almost the exclusive range of the whole State for a recruiting ground, with no competition until after the middle of July. For a month and a half they met with little success.

After the middle of July nearly seventy thousand men volunteered in this State for the war.

These three regiments (45th, 50th and 52d), with all of the direct efforts that could be made in their favor, had to be helped out by transfers and consolidations,

and at last were beaten in the race, for earliest date of minimum strength, by several of the new regiments that began to recruit after the fifteenth of July.

LOCAL REGIMENTS.

Experience had demonstrated that this State would not fill her quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers, called for on the 2d of July, in time, unless some different system of recruiting should be adopted. Some plan must be devised that should indicate with certainty the just responsibility of every part of the State; and every community must be made conscious that it had a duty to perform. The regiments must be localized. Every regimental district must be protected in its rights to its own men, and then it must know that its failure to produce its quota, could be charged to no other district. It was believed that the troops thus raised would have important advantages. They would more completely represent communities—would be more easily and effectually watched over and aided, whilst in the field, by their home friends—would more justly appreciate their responsibility, and consequently feel a higher emulation. And when, after entering the field, it should be necessary to recruit a local regiment, it would have a decided advantage, aided, as it would be, by the united sympathies and home influence of its own district.

During the fall of 1861 military committees had been appointed, and were on duty in all of the counties of the State, and had rendered important and timely aid in raising the new regiments. After issuing the foregoing order, it was ascertained that the military committees of 1861 had generally preserved their organizations. Measures were taken to supply new members where there were vacancies.

In the months of May and June, and up to the date of General Order No. 20, the current impression with the community that a large force of new regiments would be required, brought to this department several thousands of applications for office, supported by multitudes of testimonials. These applications and testimonials were arranged, classified and registered, with the view of selecting officers from them for new organizations; but the order localizing the new regiments rendered it impracticable to use these recommendations, and, taking it for granted that those most deserving would receive proper attention at home, these candidates were, on the 11th day of July, remitted to the military committees of their respective districts, by the following telegraphic order, on that day sent to the daily newspapers in the larger towns and cities:

HEADQUARTERS OHIO MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 11th, 1862.

County military committees in each regimental district are requested to assemble, as soon as possible, at some central place, and arrange for the organization of ten companies, so that company combinations can be made, and names promptly submitted to the Governor for company officers, and a regimental district committee organized for consultation as to field and staff appointments, and to take the most efficient means to raise and complete a regiment.

County and regimental district committees will please report promptly, and keep this office fully advised of their doings.

Second Lieutenants will be mustering officers, and must have qualifications for that duty.

The press throughout the State will please copy.

CHAS. W. HILL, Adj.-Gen. Ohio.

The military committees and the people of the several districts responded promptly and nobly to the call made upon them. With hardly an exception, the most patriotic emulation prevailed throughout the State. The nominees for appointments were generally men of ability and high character, and many of

them were experienced in military service. Regimental districts vied with each other, as did the company districts, in the contest for early success in furnishing their respective quotas, and everywhere the most gratifying results were attained. A most beautiful harvest was being gathered, and labor was scarce and wages high in all the industrial pursuits throughout the State.

But the patriotic impulse of the people would not permit private interests to stand in the way of public duty, and every necessary sacrifice was made—made at once, and made cheerfully.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

The call of August 4th, for 300,000 more troops, would give place for seventeen more infantry regiments from this State, and the following measures were taken to raise them :

On the 12th of August an order was issued to raise the 110th Infantry in the counties of Greene, Clarke, Miami and Darke, to rendezvous at Camp Piqua. This is the same district that produced the 94th. Nine companies of the 110th were complete on the 31 day of October, and on the 19th day of October the regiment went to the field, under the command of Col. J. Warren Keifer. The tenth company is being raised, and now has sixty men.

An order was also issued, on the 12th of August, to raise the 111th Regiment in the same counties from which the 100th was recruited, and to rendezvous at Toledo. In ten days the regiment had about two hundred men more than maximum strength, and the committees of that district applied for leave to raise a third regiment; but the time limited by the War Department to undertake new infantry regiments had elapsed, and the leave could not be granted.

While this command was organizing, Maj Zinn asked and obtained permission to lead a battalion, consisting of his own recruits, with volunteer officers and men from the 85th and 88th Regiments, to the field, to aid in protecting our southern border, and in driving the rebel force from Kentucky. He left Camp Chase September 10th, with 240 men, and remained on duty in the field until September 23d, when he returned, under orders, to have the officers and men of the 85th and 88th mustered out, their period of service having expired.

It is gratifying to know that the *Hoffman Battalion* and the battalion of *Governor's Guards* are, in habits and deportment, and in the maintenance of correct discipline, as well as in attention to drill and garrison duty, a credit to the service. It is not to be said of them that they seek to avoid the field. They will always be ready to go when their services are more needed elsewhere.

ARTILLERY—NEW BATTERIES.

On the first of last April, Ohio had in the field a full regiment of artillery, with twelve six-gun batteries, and also sixteen independent batteries, making twenty-eight in all. Since that time, one battery, the 13th, has been broken up, and four new independent six-gun batteries, with maximum strength, have been raised, equipped, and added to this arm in the service; giving a total artillery force now in the army from this State of thirty-one batteries and one hundred and eighty-six guns.

The 17th Independent Battery, Capt. Ambrose J. Blount, was authorized July 12th, organized at Dayton, August 21st, and sent to the field in Kentucky, September 3d.

The 18th Independent Battery, Capt. Charles C. Aleshire, was authorized July 15th, organized at Gallipolis, September 13th, and sent to the field in Kentucky, October 3d.

The 20th Independent Battery, Capt. Louis Smithnight, was authorized August 21st. Like the 107th Regiment of Infantry, it is chiefly German, and was raised

by authority of the War Department, to serve under Maj.-Gen. Sigel. It was organized October 16th, and ordered on the 29th inst. to leave this day for temporary service in Kentucky, under Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright, but is soon to go east and report to Maj.-Gen. Sigel.

The rosters of these new batteries will be found in the proper table.

INCOMPLETE BATTERIES.

Additional independent batteries have been authorized, and are now being raised, as follows:

Twenty-first Battery, Capt. Eugene A. Osborne, Painesville, Oct. 1st.

Twenty-second Battery, Capt. Henry M. Neil, Columbus, Nov. 8th.

Twenty-third Battery, Capt. Conrad Garis, Columbus, Nov. 6th.

Twenty-fourth Battery, Capt. James W. Patterson, Toledo, Nov. 13th.

These four batteries will average nearly half full at the date of this report.

NEW CAVALRY ORGANIZATIONS.

Seventh Cavalry—On the 21st of August, the War Department granted permission to raise and organize a full Regiment of Cavalry for three years, from the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Athens, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, and Washington; the intention being in its earliest service to make the command useful in protecting the southern border of Ohio against rebel raids and incursions. The regiment so authorized has been raised and is designated as the Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The first recruiting appointment for this regiment was issued August 25th, and on the 18th of September a minimum regiment had been raised and was early on duty. Its organization was complete November 11th. It went to the field in battalions, and is now serving near Lexington, Kentucky.

The table of new regiments will show its full organization.

SHARP SHOOTERS.

In 1861 three independent companies of Sharp Shooters were raised in this State, and sent to the field as "Birge's Sharp Shooters." They will appear in the proper table.

On the 17th of September of this year, the War Department authorized the Governor to raise ten additional independent volunteer companies of this arm, to serve for three years. Three companies have already been organized, designated respectively the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth.

The Fourth company, Capt. Jacob Flegle, was raised in the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Ross, and was mustered Sept. 29th, and sent to the field Dec. 4th, to serve under Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

The Fifth company, Capt. Gersham M. Barber, was raised in Cuyahoga and adjacent counties, after Oct. 7th, and mustered Dec. 2d.

The Sixth company, Capt. Charles H. Coe, was raised after Oct. 23d, in Licking and adjacent counties—had minimum strength Nov. 16th, and was mustered on the 30th instant.

The *personnel* of these new companies and their success as marksmen justify high expectations of efficient service in the field.

The Fifth company, Capt. Barber, and the Sixth company, Capt. Coe, are waiting at Camp Cleveland for their arms.

In the early part of October, twenty-seven recruiting appointments were made in different parts of the State, to raise the other companies. Many of these officers failed to secure recruits to a sufficient number, who could stand the test of marksmanship, and abandoned the effort.

Others went with their men, or permitted *them* to go into other organizations, so that the number remaining to be mustered as sharp shooters, so far as can be gathered from last reports, will not probably exceed 320 enlisted men.

RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

Throughout the whole season, the utmost effort has been made by the State authorities to facilitate and encourage recruiting for the old regiments, not only by the ordinary modes, but, outside of these modes, means have been taken to raise detachments and full companies, and send them to such of the old regiments as would receive officers with a number of men sufficient to constitute for them a proper command.

Men raised for regiments in the field through the ordinary recruiting channels are not reported to this office, nor are they placed on a muster-in roll as at the first organization—consequently there is no mode of obtaining a proper record of these recruits for this office, except by transcripts from the War Department, or from the respective regiments. But it is intended soon to obtain these transcripts. Without their aid, it is impossible to tell with accuracy what amount of force has been added as recruits to organizations previously in the field; but those who have given the most attention to the question of a correct estimate place the number of these recruits at 24,383 during the last eight months of 1862.

FITNESS OF APPOINTMENTS.

It has already been stated that steps had been taken towards the selection of officers for new organizations, when the necessity of localizing the regiments became apparent.

The military committees of counties and districts at once proceeded to make nominations for field, staff and line officers, and their nominations were promptly approved, with scarcely any exceptions. In many cases, officers and enlisted men, serving in the field, were nominated for positions in the new regiments, and as fast as the lists could be prepared and sent on, applications were made to the War Department to have these nominees mustered out of the old regiments, so that they might aid in raising their new commands.

The War Department replied, laying down the rule, that these new organizations to which these officers were to be assigned, must first be complete, and the commissions actually issued, before the desired discharges could be given.

The reply goes on to say:—"The necessity for this course has arisen from the numerous complaints by colonels of regiments, that their commands are thus continually being rendered less effective; and although no obstacle is intended to the advancement of worthy men, it is not deemed advantageous to the service to detach them from duty with their respective regiments, until the new positions to which they may be assigned are really available for them."

This rule prevented the nominees, then serving in the field, from getting home in time to aid in recruiting.

Anxious that our new regiments should have able and experienced officers, the applications for discharges, based upon the nominations received, were respectfully persisted in by the Governor and by this Department, and a very few discharges were obtained. On the 18th of August, in response to the Governor's renewed application, the following telegram was received:

"*To the Governor of Ohio:* Do you still wish all the commissioned officers and privates discharged for whom you have applied since August first? If not, name the exceptions by letter. Officers now on duty with the armies of McClellan and

Pope cannot at present be detached. Any officers of the old regiments *not* now present with these two armies may be allowed to receive commissions of Colonel, but nothing else, at the request of the Governor. Submit list of those you desire to be thus appointed."

This defeated the applications in favor of Lieutenant Chas. H. Ross, nominated for Colonel of the 97th (afterwards detached when it was too late), and of Captain William E. Haynes, 8th O. V. I., nominated for the 100th; the former then being in the army of Major-General Pope, and the latter with Major-General McClellan. Not disposed, however, to lose the services of these valuable officers, although in the pressing emergency of the times the commanding officer of each regiment *ought* to have been on duty from the commencement, still other selections were delayed until the 28th of August, before which these regiments had twice been under orders to proceed at once to the field. The Colonel finally appointed for the 97th, had been recommended by the military committees of his district for, and appointed commandant of Camp Zanesville, and while serving in that capacity, was selected by a large majority of the line officers of the regiment as Colonel of the 97th. On their solicitation he was appointed.

The Colonel of the 100th was an officer of well-known reputation, then serving as Major of the 84th, at Cumberland, Md.

The list of new Infantry Regiments contains the following appointees:

45th.	Colonel Runkle,	late Lieut.-Colonel 13th O. V. I.
52d.	Colonel D. McCook,	" Captain on General Staff.
79th.	Colonel Kennett,	" Lieut.-Colonel 27th O. V. I.
83d.	Colonel Moore,	" Captain 5th "
91st.	Colonel Turley,	" Lieut.-Colonel 22d and 81st "
92d.	Colonel Van Vorhes,	" Quartermaster 18th "
94th.	Colonel Frizell,	" Lieut.-Colonel 11th "
98th.	Colonel Webster,	" Lieut.-Colonel 25th "
99th.	Colonel Langworthy,	" Captain 49th "
99th.	Colonel Swayne,	" " 15th U. S. I.
100th.	Colonel Groom,	" Major 84th O. V. I.
103d.	Colonel Casement,	" " 7th "
105th.	Colonel Hall,	" Lieut.-Colonel 24th O. V. I.
106th.	Colonel Tafel,	" Captain 9th "
108th.	Colonel Limberg,	" " in Kentucky regiment.
110th.	Colonel Keifer,	" Lieut.-Colonel 3d O. V. I.
111th.	Colonel Bond,	" " 67th "
115th.	Colonel Lucy,	" Captain 32d "
116th.	Colonel Washburne,	" " 25th "
118th.	Colonel Mott,	" " 31st "
120th.	Colonel French,	" Lieut.-Colonel 65th "
121st.	Colonel Reid,	" Brig.-General of Militia.
123d.	Colonel Wilson,	" Lieut.-Colonel 15th O. V. I.
124th.	Colonel Payne,	" Captain in Illinois regiment.
125th.	Colonel Opdyke,	" " 41st O. V. I.
126th.	Colonel Smith,	" Capt. 6th U. S. I., and Col. 1st O. V. I.

These gentlemen had established reputations as able and experienced officers. A similar remark might be made as to many of the appointments in lower grades—Field, Staff and Line. Of the officers selected from civil life, it may be safely said that they were men of intelligence and ability, standing well where they were best known, with every prospect of being useful and efficient. Take the appointments through, they will suffer nothing in comparison with any equal number, in the volunteer service, from this State or any other.

Abstract of Enrolled Militia and Volunteers and Drafted Men in Ohio, from the county returns.

COUNTIES.	Number of Enrollment.	Number of volunteers to the 1st September.	Number ordered to be drafted.	Number of volunteers and corrections to 1st of October.	Number drafted.
Adams.....	3,920	1,428	137	164	....
Allen.....	3,792	1,411	105	139	....
Ashland.....	4,033	1,322	289	86	203
Ashtabula.....	5,945	2,129	238	146	92
Athens.....	4,297	1,963	....	....	....
Auglaize.....	3,282	1,102	210	46	164
Belmont.....	5,973	2,217	172	71	101
Brown.....	5,127	1,753	294	165	129
Butler.....	6,544	2,759	....	....	....
Carroll.....	2,615	850	189	64	125
Champaign.....	4,112	1,493	152	212	....
Clarke.....	4,838	1,860	75	102	....
Clermont.....	6,191	2,295	177	201	....
Clinton.....	3,910	1,424	139	41	98
Columbiana.....	5,738	1,830	465	256	209
Coshocton.....	4,299	1,490	227	29	198
Crawford.....	4,524	1,161	642	62	580
Cuyahoga.....	14,360	4,874	869	569	300
Darke.....	4,913	1,503	458	141	317
Defiance.....	2,545	813	202	39	163
Delaware.....	4,430	1,721	46	15	31
Erie.....	4,223	1,532	157	94	61
Fairfield.....	4,878	1,888	60	35	25
Fayette.....	3,243	1,278	18	39	....
Franklin.....	7,841	3,105	31	371	....
Fulton.....	2,792	931	185	90	95
Gallia.....	3,832	1,288	244	35	209
Geauga.....	2,711	983	100	42	58
Greene.....	5,099	1,889	150	25	125
Guernsey.....	3,961	1,445	138	138	....
Hamilton.....	39,926	14,795	1,175	1,529	....
Hancock.....	4,156	1,260	404	27	377
Hardin.....	3,077	1,197	35	55	....
Harrison.....	3,277	1,098	215	10	205
Henry.....	1,959	704	78	24	54
Highland.....	4,755	1,711	185	4	181
Hocking.....	2,935	1,195	....	....	....
Holmes.....	3,522	962	447	41	406
Huron.....	5,318	1,914	202	153	49
Jackson.....	3,221	1,058	230	172	58
Jefferson.....	4,379	1,856	....	....	....
Knox.....	4,981	1,630	361	59	303
Lake.....	2,579	915	88	29	59
Lawrence.....	4,062	1,852	....	....	....
Licking.....	6,595	2,208	430	69	361
Logan.....	3,924	1,645	....	....	....
Lorain.....	5,496	1,704	493	206	287
Lucas.....	5,918	2,113	225	419	....
Madison.....	2,909	1,095	71	43	23
Mahoning.....	4,895	1,501	457	80	377
Marion.....	3,213	99	356	116	240
Medina.....	3,858	1,112	431	48	383
Meigs.....	4,736	1,716	177	177	....
Mercer.....	2,530	814	193	5	193
Miami.....	5,814	2,120	205	341	....
Monroe.....	4,489	1,694	100	39	61
Montgomery.....	6,959	2,822	755	93	662

ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT IN OHIO—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of Enrollment.	Number of volunteers to the 1st September.	Number ordered to be drafted	Number of volunteers and correc- tions to 1st of October	Number drafted.
Morgan.....	3,872	1,300	237	65	172
Morrow.....	3,530	1,179	232	29	207
Muskingum.....	7,020	2,314	489	182	307
Noble.....	3,617	961	483	145	330
Ottawa.....	1,587	575	58	21	37
Paulding.....	1,025	458	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	3,104	1,115	96	52	44
Pickaway.....	4,294	1,933	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	2,353	1,060	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	4,420	1,261	503	190	312
Preble.....	3,575	1,307	124	37	87
Putnam.....	2,459	869	114	39	75
Richland.....	5,870	1,970	377	150	225
Ross.....	5,853	2,677	.....	.....	.....
Sandusky.....	4,387	1,413	351	163	180
Scioto.....	4,797	2,116	.....	91	.....
Seneca.....	5,437	2,101	199	63	127
Shelby.....	2,602	990	52	11	41
Stark.....	7,910	2,477	686	145	541
Summit.....	5,076	1,632	401	55	356
Trumbull.....	5,997	1,937	461	218	243
Tuscarawas.....	5,757	1,739	564	140	423
Union.....	3,051	1,161	62	9	52
Van Wert.....	2,172	685	182	31	151
Vinton.....	2,446	1,002	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	5,352	1,842	298	246	53
Washington.....	6,089	2,243	193	86	107
Wayne.....	5,786	1,847	467	98	222
Williams.....	3,175	975	295	71	224
Wood.....	3,699	1,487	.....	.....	.....
Wyandot.....	3,322	1,304	15	12	5
Total.....	425,147	151,301	20,427	9,508	12,291

ASSIGNMENTS OF DRAFTED MEN.

The following assignments of drafted militia, to old regiments, will give the dispositions so far as drafted men have been mustered and assigned.

Other assignments have been ordered as fast as the absent-drafted men shall be brought in:

DRAFTED MILITIA ASSIGNED TO OLD REGIMENTS.

At Camp Cleveland.

November 20, 1862, to the	6th	Regiment	O. V. Cavalry.....	69	men.
" 20, " " 38th	"	"	O. V. Infantry.....	33	"
" 20, " " 41st	"	"	".....	11	"
" 20, " " 42d	"	"	".....	23	"
" 20, " " 72d	"	"	".....	44	"
Total.....				230	

SUMMARY OF OHIO THREE YEARS' TROOPS ORIGINALLY SENT TO THE FIELD.

The necessity of a condensed statement furnishing the information contained in the table next following, has long been felt. It would have been much more gratifying if other information, such as the casualties of officers and enlisted men, by deaths, resignations and discharges, and the additions by recruits, after going to the field, could have been presented in this connection. But the data in hand, as to those matters, was so meagre and unreliable as to be comparatively valueless.

It is not intended that the files and records of this office shall long be deficient in these particulars

Ohio's part of the pending struggle for national existence, and the extent and promptness with which her sons have volunteered, and their relations and friends, at every risk and sacrifice, have bidden them on to the post of duty and of danger, will appear in the following table and recapitulations with all the accuracy now attainable:

RECAPITULATION OF ORIGINAL STRENGTH.

THREE MONTHS INFANTRY IN 1861 AND 1862.

22 Regiments in April, 1861.....	22,000
5 " " June, 1862.....	4,513
<hr/>	
Total—27 Regiments three months Infantry.....	26,513

THREE YEARS INFANTRY.

78 Regiments in 1861 and before April, 1862.....	71,202
2 companies Hoffman's Battalion, before April, 1862.....	202
40 Regiments for 3 years, under calls of July and August, 1862.	37,417
Independent Battalions and Depot Companies, since April, 1862.	791
<hr/>	
	109,612
<hr/>	
Total of Infantry, equal to 146 Regiments.....	136,125

SHARPSHOOTERS.

3 companies for 3 years service, in 1861.....	278
3 " " " 1862.....	279
Sharpshooters enlisted, not yet organized.....	350
<hr/>	
	629
<hr/>	
Total of Sharpshooters.....	907

ARTILLERY.

2 Batteries, 3 months service, in 1861.....	200
1 Regiment, 12 Batteries, 3 years service, in 1861....	1,800
16 Independent " " " 1861....	2,441
<hr/>	
	4,241
4 " " " " 1862....	606
4 " " " " organizing..	300
<hr/>	
	906
<hr/>	
Total of Artillery	5,347

CAVALRY.

2 companies, 3 months service, in April, 1861.....	180
4 Independent companies, 3 years service, in 1861.....	352
1 " squadron, " " "	197
6 Regiments, " " "	6,006
1st Independent Battalion, " " "	367
	<hr/>
	6,922
2d " " " " 1862.....	390
1 Regiment, " " "	1,204
9th and 10th Regiments, " " incomplete...	1,517
	<hr/>
	3,111
	<hr/>
Total of Cavalry.....	10,213

RESUME.

Total 3 months men of all arms in 1861 and 1862.....	26,893
“ 3 years “ “ before April, 1862.....	82,845
“ “ “ since April, 1862.....	42,854
<hr/>	
Total of original organizations of all arms.....	152,592
Add estimated number of recruits sent to organizations in the field, up to May, 1862.....	6,500
Add estimated number of recruits for organizations in the field, enlisted in last 8 months of 1862.....	24,333
Add drafted men assigned to old regiments.....	1,796
“ “ expected to be brought in and assigned....	350
Estimated number of drafted men discharged (or not held) for physical disability, want of residence, alienage, religious scruples, and ran away.....	4,617
<hr/>	
Total	190,228
From which deduct the estimated number of three months men of 1861 and 1862, re-enlisted, and therefore twice counted.	15,500
<hr/>	
Grand total in Ohio organizations, omitting the 4,617 drafted men last mentioned	170,121

The total draft was 12,251. Of these, the 5,488 men not above accounted for, are believed to have volunteered in old, or new three years' organizations.

From what has been presented above, it appears, that out of a population of 2,339,598, and an enrollment of 425,147, as the aggregate of white males within the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, 167,965 have volunteered in our own organizations to put down rebellion and sustain the old flag as the symbol of freedom, and of our nation's power, unity and honor.

In addition to the 170,121 men placed in the service in her own organizations, Ohio has contributed very largely to the Regular Army, and also to the Navy and Gun Boat service; and in several of the early Kentucky and West Virginia regiments, the men of Ohio constituted the main strength; and to those regiments, since they entered the field, recruits from this State have been drawn, by friends and acquaintances serving there.

Indiana, too, has complimented the Buckeyes by consenting to receive **many** hundreds of them into her gallant regiments.

It has been seen that the Ohio regiments, as a general rule, were nearly or quite maximum in strength.

RECAPITULATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Appointments and commissions to three months' men in 1861.....	1989
Appointments and commissions issued in 1861, after June 1st.....	2267
Add 5 per cent. for duplicates.....	113
	<hr/> 2380
Appointments and commissions issued in the first 4 months of 1862..	1911
Add 5 per cent. for duplicates.....	95
	<hr/> 2006
Appointments and commissions issued in the last 8 months of 1862..	4162
Add 20 per cent. for duplicates.....	832
	<hr/> 4994
Number of recruiting appointments issued since May, 1862, on which no commissions have yet issued....	<hr/> 1156

The duplicate issues were occasioned by interruptions of mails, loss of packages in transit, and papers and baggage.

The per cent. of interruptions and losses this year is estimated to be four times that of last year, the troops being less accessible and the casualties far greater.

VOLUNTEER AND RESERVE MILITIA.

The existing organizations of Volunteer and Reserve Militia of this State are so much reduced and so very few and imperfect, that they promise little, if any, advantage to the public service, and, except in a very few cases, their present utility remains to be discovered. Doubtless for these reasons, and in anticipation of legislation that should work an entire change of the present militia laws, no place was given in the annual report from this department, last year, to our State militia organizations. With like anticipations, and for the same reasons, the same omission occurs in this report.

On the 12th of October last, Major General H. Fitz Randolph, commanding the 6th Division O. M. and V. M., reported to this office that, on the 22d of October, 1861, he ordered an election of Brigadier-General of the 2d Brigade in his Division, to be held on the 16th of November, 1861; but the order was not obeyed, and therefore he had appointed and sworn into office as such Brigadier-General, the Hon. Thomas W. Bartley, pursuant to the 52d section of the militia law of March 28th, 1857, and therefore required that a commission be issued to Thomas W. Bartley as of August 15th, 1862.

A parallel case was presented in an appointment by Major-General James M. Rowe.

These assumed appointments were believed to be inconsistent with section six of the "act for the further organization and discipline of the militia and volunteer militia," passed March 23d, 1859, and the commissions asked for have been withheld, the appointments being considered illegal.

But was this Sec. 52, in the matter referred, ever valid? By Sec. 2, Art. IX, of the Constitution, Brigadier-Generals are to "be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts." Commanding officers may appoint their staff officers (Sec. 3, same Art.), but they cannot appoint other commissioned officers. A military organization differs from a civil organization in this: that in a military organization, whoever is the senior commissioned officer, whether he be a General, Field, or Line officer, necessarily commands, whatever may be his grade.

And in case of absence or vacancy of a General, Field, or Line officer, in a particular command, a case could hardly arise where the deficiency could not be

supplied by detailing some other officer, already in the service. I submit, therefore, that the clause in section 52, above referred to, is not only unconstitutional, but entirely unnecessary, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a military organization, and, to avoid misapprehensions and difficulties, should be repealed.

With much respect, I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CAHS. W. HILL,

Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS, O. V. M., QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 1st, 1862. }

To His Excellency DAVID TOD, Governor of Ohio :

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department of the State of Ohio, from my last annual report, to December 31st, 1862.

At the beginning of the year 1862, it was hoped and believed that little more would be required of this department, than the adjustment and settlement of the accounts and liabilities for the large expenditures of the nine preceding months ; and, as far as might be required, aid the General Government in the inspection, repair, and issue of arms to the troops of our own State, at that time not fully provided with serviceable weapons. Contrary to these expectations it has been a year of great activity, labor and responsibility.

In the month of November, 1861, an arrangement had been concluded with the Federal Government, by which the State was to be relieved of all ordinary Quartermaster's duties, and it was assumed that the manufacture of ammunition would very soon be limited to the Government arsenals. Hence small appropriations were asked for of the Legislature, for this department, and no estimates furnished based upon the magnitude and variety of work thrown upon the office.

But for the arrangement made with the General Government for the assumption of a greater part of the expenses incurred in the fabrication of ammunition, and the liberal share of your military contingent fund bestowed upon this department, together with the use of funds derived from the collection of transportation furnished to soldiers, the department would have been compelled to forego a large amount of service and labor rendered the General Government, which it now seems could not have been dispensed with.

A careful examination of the service performed in this department compared with the expenses incurred will, I trust, satisfy you that the department has been economically administered, and good results realized. The work of preparing the accounts for settlement with the General Government was prosecuted with as much vigor and dispatch as the complicated and multifarious nature of the accounts would admit of. It was not until about the 1st of July, 1862, that the accounts were fully stated and filed with the Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington. Upon their preparation, the duty of their settlement devolved upon the Auditor of State, who has since that time relieved me from all further care in the matter.

SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENCIES.

The numerous discharges from disability occurring after the winter campaign of 1861-2, developed the want of some system by which the broken-down and disabled soldier could obtain from the Government the amount due to him for

previous service, without sacrificing a large and unreasonable portion of his hard earnings to unscrupulous and avaricious agents and attorneys, ever ready and eager to undertake the collection of pay, bounty and pension, at rates of percentage promising little to the soldier, but in the aggregate an unprecedented income, proportioned to the talents of the eager *undertaker*.

So apparent and annoying did this wicked practice become, that for several weeks one of the clerks in this department was detailed to aid, free of charge, all cases brought to my notice, of discharged soldiers, seeking settlement with the Government.

Finding the applications so numerous, and the saving to the soldier so great, your Excellency, as I think wisely, and with great benevolence, appointed James E. Lewis, Esq., then a clerk in my office, a special agent for the procurement of back pay, bounty and pensions due to discharged soldiers. For the admirable working and good results of this agency, I beg to call your attention to the full and satisfactory report of Mr Lewis, herewith submitted. That similar good results will arise from the recent appointments of Royal Taylor, Esq., agent at Louisville, and A. B. Lyman, Esq., at Cincinnati, and J. C. Wetmore at Washington City, where many of our soldiers are detained in hospitals, I have no doubt.

I also submit herewith the report of your Aid-de-Camp, Col. B. P. Baker, in New York City, where many Ohio soldiers have been, and are detained in hospitals. From this report, and the many letters received from Col. Baker, it will be seen that this agency has been managed with great prudence and energy, and with like good results. Many other agencies have been maintained at points within and outside of the State, more especially for the care of, and attention to our sick, disabled, and straggling soldiers, who in their transit from or to their homes, miss railroad connections, and require lodging and food. The Soldiers' Home, at Cincinnati, the history of which is so well known, and which has received the encouragement and aid of the State, is the most prominent, while others on a small scale, but having the same benevolent purpose, have been maintained at Columbus, Cleveland, Bellair, and other points, with excellent results.

As briefly explaining the nature and duties of the agencies at this place, (Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington and New York,) I submit the following copy of my letter of instructions to the Louisville agent:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7th, 1862.

ROYAL TAYLOR, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—The Governor having appointed you an agent for the settlement of claims of Ohio soldiers, and required you to report to me for duty, I submit to you the following general instructions:

You will proceed at your earliest convenience to the city of Louisville, and open an office, convenient for the business.

It will be your duty to familiarize yourself with the condition and wants of all Ohio soldiers within the hospitals of Louisville and its immediate vicinity, and all who may hereafter arrive, or who may call upon you.

Your principal duty will be to examine and provide for the settlement of their claims against the Government, upon their discharge from the service. In all cases, where a full military history, or descriptive roll, cannot be obtained upon discharge, so as to obtain from the Paymaster the full pay due them, I advise you to refer them to Captain A. B. Dod, Columbus, O.; for which purpose, when necessary, you may furnish them transportation, on my tickets to Columbus, charging the same to the soldier, to be deducted from his pay at his final settlement.

I hand you herewith a book of transportation tickets, signed in blank, with

printed instructions how to use them; also printed blanks, upon which you will make weekly report to me of the use made of each ticket. You are at liberty to sell these passes only to private soldiers destitute of money, on furlough, or holding discharges; or to friends of sick or deceased soldiers, accompanying them or their remains home. In cases where you furnish transportation to soldiers reporting to Captain Dod, you will immediately report to me the transportation furnished, omitting that from your weekly report. You will also report your transportation sold, and that furnished on credit, separately.

The State has already furnished a large amount of transportation to Ohio soldiers, which is charged on the books of this Department, but not yet collected. You will report, therefore, to this office the names of Ohio soldiers, in any of the hospitals above referred to, who may apply to you for aid, and I will at once notify you if any charges stand against them here.

James E. Lewis, Esq., has been acting as agent at this point for several months. For the present, you will adopt his system as far as possible, using similar blanks and instructions. You should cultivate the acquaintance and friendly co-operation of the Military Commander at your post, the Medical Director, Hospital Surgeons and Paymaster, with all of whom you will have business relations, of interest to yourself and the soldiers.

You will arrange, if possible, with the Paymaster to settle no claim of an Ohio soldier, except upon my certificate signed by you, that no transportation has been furnished by the State of Ohio, or upon deducting the amount that has been furnished.

You will communicate freely with me, from time to time, for any instruction or assistance you may need in the discharge of your duties.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General.

ARMS ISSUED TO OHIO TROOPS.

TOTAL ISSUES TO ARTILLERY.

6-pounder bronze field guns, rifled	84
6 " " " smooth	30
12 " " howitzers	2
6 " steel guns, rifled, "Wiard's"	16
12 " " " "	8
12 " bronze field guns, "Napoleon"	10
3-inch wrought iron rifle guns, "Phoenix"	14
Total	164

Of the thirty-two Ohio batteries in service, six have been armed directly by the United States, or without the interposition of State authorities.

The number of guns issued to these batteries is..... 36

Making total number of guns issued to Ohio batteries in the field. 200

TOTAL ISSUES TO CAVALRY.

Sharp's carbines	964
Joslyn's "	550
Gallager's "	500
Total carbines	2,014

Colt's pistols.....	1,161
Starr's ".....	700
Remington's pistols.....	2,727
Joslyn's ".....	999
Whitney's ".....	250

Total pistols.....	<u>5,837</u>
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Light Cavalry sabres.....	7,334
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The following three months' regiments (now mustered out of the service) were armed as follows :

- 14th Regiment—800 U. S. percussion muskets.
180 Enfield rifles musket.
15th Regiment—800 U. S. percussion muskets.
200 altered to percussion muskets.
16th Regiment—800 U. S. percussion muskets.
180 Enfield rifle muskets.
17th Regiment—900 U. S. percussion muskets.
18th Regiment—988 " " "

TOTAL ISSUES TO INFANTRY.

U. S. percussion muskets, smooth bore.....	13,118
" altered to percussion.....	4,547
" percussion muskets, rifled, 69 cal.....	10,498
" Springfield rifle muskets.....	12,675
Enfield rifle muskets.....	33,429
Vincennes rifles, sword bayonet.....	980
Pondir's rifle musket, 69 cal.....	4,870
French " 69 and 71 cal.....	4,850
Austrian " 54 cal.....	20,178
" " 58 cal.....	4,700
Saxony ".....	3,378
Prussian " 69 cal.....	1,520
French " 57 cal.....	980
Prussian smooth bore musket.....	3,098

Total muskets and rifles.....	<u>118,821</u>
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Of the Ohio regiments, the armament of which is not included in above statement, the 22d was armed in Missouri; the 28th, 64th and 65th were armed directly by the United States; the 50th, 106th and 108th, out of arms assigned to General Judah, commanding Camp Dennison; the 70th and 77th received their armament from supplies issued by the State to the United States ordnance officer at Paducah. The 60th, a one year's regiment, now out of service, received its arms directly from the United States.

Estimated number of arms in hands of above regiments.....	7,500
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Total number of arms issued to Ohio Infantry.....	<u>126,321</u>
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HEAD-QUARTERS, OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
Columbus, June 5, 1862.

FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC ARMS.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following instructions :

I. The arms and accoutrements issued by the Quartermaster-General of Ohio are the property of the General Government, and must be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, as if received directly from United States officers.

II. Special attention is directed to the following paragraphs from the Revised Regulations for the Army for 1861, governing the issue of, and responsibility for, ordnance stores.

(PAR. 1389.) "The Commander of each company or detachment will be accountable for all ordnance and ordnance stores issued to his command. The Commander of each Post will be accountable for all ordnance and ordnance stores at the Post not issued to the company or detachment Commander."

(PAR. 1390.) "Commanding officers of volunteers in the service of the United States shall return and account for ordnance and ordnance stores in the use of troops, as required in the regular service, and all arms and equipments issued to such volunteers, shall be charged against the person to whom the issue is made, on the muster-roll or pay account, to be accounted for to the Mustering and Inspecting officer, before receiving pay, during service, and on his discharge."

(PAR. 1393.) "When charges on account of ordnance stores are made against a soldier, the property return shall give his name, and the pay-roll, or account in which the charge is made"

(PAR. 1395.) "Arm-chests are to be preserved and accounted for, as other ordnance stores."

(PAR. 1395.) "Every officer commanding a regiment, corps, garrison or detachment, shall make at the end of February, April, June, August, October and December, a report to the Chief of Ordnance, stating all damages to arms, equipments and implements belonging to his command, noting those occasioned by negligence or abuse, and naming the officer or soldier by whose negligence or abuse the said damages were occasioned"

III. Regimental Quartermasters or other Staff officers are not proper accounting officers for ordnance and ordnance stores; the entire responsibility rests with Commanding officers of Regiments, Posts, Companies and Detachments.

The current condition of all arms and accoutrements, in the hands of enlisted men, is ascertained by the regular Sunday morning inspections. See Regulations, Article XXX. Also, Article XIII, paragraphs 93, and 102 to 109 inclusive.

IV. It is particularly enjoined, that enlisted men shall not be allowed to take their arms or equipments with them when temporarily absent on leave from their Regimental, Post, or Company Quarters, or on furlough or in hospital. Sentinels must be cautioned to permit no man to pass outside the lines, with arms and accoutrements, unless on duty.

Commanding officers of Posts, Regiments, Companies and Detachments, are required to give this order the utmost publicity.

By order,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Quartermaster-General, Ohio,

RETURN OF ARM-CHESTS.

The special attention of commanding officers of Ohio troops is directed to the following order :

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1862.

By direction of the War Department all arm-chests not required by commanding officers of companies, regiments, or posts, wherein to keep surplus arms, will be returned to the nearest Arsenal or Depot with proper invoices in duplicate, the officers in charge of which receipting for the same.

Officers to whom such chests have been issued *will be charged with their value if they are destroyed or retained.*

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL : I beg to call your earnest attention to the condition of a portion of the Ohio Cavalry in regard to arms. Of the six regiments now in service, but one, the first, was sent into the field with a complete armament.

The 5th Cavalry, Col. W. H. H. Taylor, is now before the enemy, at Pittsburg Landing, without a pistol, and with but one hundred and ten carbines to over eleven hundred enlisted men.

To this regiment I issued six hundred and seventy-five Joslyn pistols, but they have been condemned as unfit for service, and turned over to the U S Ordnance officer at that post. An agent of the State, who has just arrived from the regiment, brings a pressing appeal from Col. Taylor, and indorses his statement and those of his officers, that the pistols are utterly worthless, and that the regiment, though daily under fire, has nothing but sabres and a few carbines to rely upon. Their chagrin at this condition of affairs is greatly enhanced by the fact that cavalry regiments from other States, serving under the same general command, are fully supplied with Sharp's carbines and Colts's pistols.

May I not hope to secure, through you, prompt attention to this important matter ?

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,

Quar. Mas. Gen., O.

Approved,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL : I find that many of the Esfield rifle muskets, recently issued to me through the purchasing officer at New York, are quite imperfect, and I have had to give them a complete overhauling before issue to troops.

The ramrods are particularly defective, breaking upon the application of the slightest force. But very few of them would stand the test prescribed by the ordnance manual. To remedy their defects in this particular, you will please order to be sent here three hundred ramrods of the required pattern. I am advised by Capt. Crispin that they can be obtained in New York.

I also need three hundred bayonets for the same arm to supply disasters in service.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Quar. Mas. Gen., O.

COLUMBUS, O. July 9th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: Please advise me if I can obtain from Government six twelve pounder howitzers, and how soon they could be shipped.

Will you further oblige me by stating what arrangements are being made to supply the new levies with infantry arms and equipments. For the quota of the State, I have on hand small arms for about six regiments, and accoutrements for fifteen or sixteen.

I will thank you to give me this information at your earliest convenience.

Permit me to remind you that should any additional cavalry be called for, I have on hand some six thousand sets McClellan equipments complete.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Quar. Mas. Gen., O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14th, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR: It is important that the State of Ohio should be promptly supplied with arms for the new quota of troops now organizing.

I beg to call your attention to the fact, that of the eighty thousand small arms placed in the hands of Ohio infantry, but two regiments have received fitted muskets of Government fabrication.

I desire that twenty thousand stand should be placed at my disposal at the earliest possible moment, and I trust that if not all, at least a fair proportion of them shall be of the Springfield muskets.

The arms should be forwarded to Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19th, 1862.

Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington, D. C. :

Please see that my order for arms is promptly attended to. I have but a thousand stand on hand.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19th, 1862.

Gov. David Tod:

Ten thousand Austrian rifle muskets have this day been ordered from New York to Columbus to arm militia. On May 28th ten thousand E. field rifles were sent to Ohio—where are they?

P. H. WATSON, Assist. Sec'y War.

REPLY.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. :

Of the ten thousand Enfields sent May 23, I have issued to three three months regiments, and one three years regiment, three thousand four hundred; to the ordnance officer at Wheeling five hundred; to Col. Burbank and upon his order, Cincinnati, five thousand. Balance on hand eleven hundred.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

COLUMBUS, O., August 5th, 1862.

Brig. Gen J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance :

SIR:—Having every reason to believe that the twenty-two regiments of volunteers for three years service, now being organized in Ohio, will be recruited to their full number by the 15th inst., I have the honor to request that twenty-two thousand serviceable arms and twelve thousand sets infantry accoutrements be forwarded to me for the use of said troops.

From the tenor of your letter of the 19th ult., I indulge the hope that arms of the best quality, including a fair proportion of Springfield rifle muskets, will be provided for these troops.

A number of the new regiments are now going into camp, and it is quite probable some of them will be complete within ten days. I hope, therefore, that the stores herein specified will be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

It is indispensably necessary to the prompt raising of troops that the above requisition receive immediate attention.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., August 5, 1862.

Col. C. P. Wolcott, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

MY DEAR SIR:—I enclose copy of a letter this day addressed to Brig. General Ripley, making requisition for arms for our new regiments.

I rely on you and General Buckingham to secure for Ohio a full supply of the best arms. Oblige me by giving this matter the benefit of your influence at headquarters. We need them immediately.

Very truly,

Your friend and obd't serv't,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

COLUMBUS, O., August 5, 1862.

Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington, D. C. :

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I enclose copy of a letter this day addressed to Brig. Gen. Ripley, making requisition for arms for our new regiments. May I not depend upon you to give this matter your personal attention and influence, and thus secure for Ohio a full and immediate supply of good arms? Leaving this matter in your hands,

I am, very truly,

Your friend and obd't serv't,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, O., August 8th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, Washington, D. C. :

Please see my requisition, 5th inst., and hasten forward stores. Volunteers coming in with a rush. Several regiments in camp, waiting equipments. Your prompt attention will oblige

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Gen. G. B. Wright :

By direction of the Secretary of War, nine thousand Austrian rifle muskets, calibre 58, have been ordered to be sent to Capt. Dod, Mustering Officer, for use of Ohio volunteers.

J. W. RIPLEY, Brig. Gen.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL:—I was somewhat surprised at receiving your dispatch and letters, announcing the shipment of ordnance stores to Capt. Dod, Mustering Officer, for distribution to Ohio volunteers. While I would not object to be relieved from this labor, I deem it my duty to advise you that, while the order without explanation carries an imputation against my department, which I challenge investigation to substantiate, I feel assured that you and your department will furnish conclusive evidence of the prudent and judicious care and issue of all ordnance stores received by me from the General Government.

A still greater objection to this order is the fact that Capt. Dod has no means of storing, handling, overhauling or repairing arms, while all these facilities are enjoyed by the State.

Operations at the State Arsenal are thoroughly systematized, and carried on under the same rules and regulations prescribed for United States Arsenals, and I flatter myself an examination of my returns in your office will show a perfect system of accountability.

I do not hesitate to say that an issue of ordnance stores through Capt. Dod to the Ohio troops now being raised would prove a most fruitful source of difficulty.

I therefore respectfully suggest that, so far as Ohio is concerned, the order should be rescinded, and I trust your influence will be exerted to that effect.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your most obed't,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

To this letter the following reply was received :

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1862.

Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Q. M. General, Columbus, O. :

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and to say that the shipments of ordnance stores were made to Capt. Dod in obedience

to a general order from the War Department, requiring all stores for volunteers coming into the service to be placed in charge of the United States mustering officer.

So far as this department was concerned, no reflection was intended to be made on the official conduct of any one, much less on yourself, whose official relations to this department have been entirely satisfactory in every respect.

Hereafter, and until further instructions from the War Department to the contrary, ordnance stores intended for the volunteers of Ohio will be sent to your address.

Respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

JAS. W. RIPLEY, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ord.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 13, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday.

I beg to assure you that our State authorities entertain no suspicions of injustice from the General Government, but are simply anxious to have our troops well and promptly armed.

As I must again remind you, *no* Springfield rifled muskets have ever been issued to Ohio, and we would not think that we had our fair proportion of them.

Our estimate of Enfields received covered the entire issue to the State since the war; not from any particular date. And in reference to the last lot of ten thousand received, my correspondence with the Ordnance Bureau will advise you that they were not only *not* equal to Springfields, but a very indifferent and imperfect arm. (See letter to Gen. Ripley, July 3d, enclosing copy of statement of deficiencies in Enfields)

I regretted exceedingly parting with the Enfields to Col. Burbank during the Morgan raid; but the issue was made upon his urgent requisition, and was deemed by the Governor an imperative necessity. I had no other serviceable arms to issue, and hope soon to recover them back. I thank you for the Springfields, and will make a prudent distribution of them. Our regiments, however, will be maximum in number, and as the Governor desires that they shall be fully armed and equipped before they leave the State, we may have to make a further requisition on you.

As regards the Springfield smooth bores, I have no doubt they would prove more serviceable than many rifles we have issued; but volunteers have a strong prejudice in favor of the rifles.

As you are aware the Springfield and Austrian rifles, 58 calibre, have been consigned to Capt. Dod. The Governor has not yet been advised of a compliance with his request that those, together with all ordnance stores for Ohio troops, should pass through my hands.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 15, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist Sec'y of War, Washington D. C. :

Telegram received. The Governor directs me to say that he will have fifty new regiments to arm by the 1st day of September.

We are sending many recruits to old regiments, of course without arms. We want arms and accoutrements for fifteen more regiments. Can't you give us Springfield or Enfields for them?

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 19, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

I have no reply to my dispatch of 15th inst., about additional arms and accoutrements for Ohio regiments. Please answer.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 1, 1862.

Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. :

How about the cavalry equipments ordered on the 27th? Several companies are already raised, and calling for them.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 2, 1862.

Gen. Ripley :

Telegram received. I have the horse equipments on hand. Can't you send me carbines? I am nearly out of arms for issue to our new regiments. Can't you send me five thousand Springfield or Enfields at once?

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 7, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

Please see my telegram to Gen. Ripley, dated Sept. 2, with reference to more arms for Ohio troops. We have a large number of regiments organized and ready for their arms. Can't you send me five thousand stand immediately?

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 17, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist. Secretary of War :

SIR:—I regret to advise you that the fifty-four hundred French rifle muskets

just received from New York are not the character of guns I had hoped would have been issued to the remainder of our three years' troops.

They vary in calibre from 70 to 72, are weak in the locks, deficient in appendages, and a number of them are old altered flint locks—a few only have breech sights. Altogether it is a very mixed lot; and the Governor says he will not send his troops into the field with such arms.

I beg you to recollect that Ex-Governor Dennison was promised when in Washington that, in two or three weeks from that time, the Department would be able to issue to Ohio a further supply of Springfield rifle-muskets. May I not hope that its instructions in this regard may soon be carried out? Please give me an early and, if possible, a favorable answer.

Very respectfully,

Approved :

DAVID TOD, Governor.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 24, 1862.

To his Excellency David Tod, Governor of Ohio :

(Care of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.)

How about carbines for 7th Ohio Cavalry? Have been promised by War Department, but not received.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL :—You will please order to be sent to Geo. B. Wright, Q. M. General of Ohio to arm and equip three regiments of cavalry and one regiment of sharpshooters, authorized by the War Department to be raised in this State, the following articles of ordnance stores, viz :

- 3 600 Sharp's Carbines ;
- 3 600 Colt's or Whitney's Pistols ;
- 3 600 Light Cavalry Sabres ;
- 3 600 Sets Horse Equipments complete, McClellan pattern ;
- 3 600 Carbine Sings ;
- 3 600 Sabre Belts and Plates ;
- 3 600 Pistol Cartridge-boxes ;
- 3 6 0 Pistol belt Holsters ;
- 3 60 0 Cap Pouches ;
- 3 600 Sword Knots ; with supply of ammunition for carbines and pistols ;
- 950 Rifles for sharpshooters, same as used by Berdan's Regiment ;
- 950 Sets Accoutrements for ditto, with supply of ammunition for rifles.

Very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

STOUGHTON BLISS,

Assist. Q. M. General of Ohio.

Approved :

DAVID TOD, Governor, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington, D. C. :

What provision is made for arming drafted men ? We want ten thousand arms and accoutrements for them, and five thousand for volunteer regiments.

G. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7th, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington, D. C. :

We have about five thousand French rifles, about four thousand of which may be made serviceable, though I would prefer not to issue them if others can be got, and one thousand Enfield's.

These are all the arms we have. We will have fifteen thousand men, including drafted and volunteers. It is difficult to say how many of each, as the drafted men are rapidly enlisting and furnishing substitutes, who enlist for three years. We want the arms immediately.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

TELEGRAM.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18, 1862.

Hon. P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

What is the prospect for the arms telegraphed for to Gen. Buckingham, October 6th and 7th ? Our men are in camp without arms, and anxiously calling for them. Please answer.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

To this telegram the following answer was received :

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

Geo. B. Wright, Q. M. General :

You ask what is the prospect for arms telegraphed for to Gen. Buckingham, Oct. 6th and 7th. Previously, you telegraphed that the French rifle muskets, sent for six regiments, were unserviceable, which caused surprise, because in quality and cost both they are classed next to Enfield's. An officer was sent to inspect them, who reports that they are serviceable and good arms. If you prefer smooth bore muskets to them, they can be sent in exchange. How many of your drafted men are to be organized into new regiments, and how many are to fill old ones ? The men who enter old regiments must be armed uniformly with the regiments they respectively enter. Ohio has had and will receive her full proportion of first class arms, but she must also take her share of those of second and third class, until they can be replaced by those of first class.

P. H. WATSON, Assist. Sec'y of War.

The following is the letter in reply to the above telegram :

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20, 1862.

P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 18th instant, pronouncing the French muskets a good arm, and inquiring how many drafted men are to be organized into new regiments, and how many into old regiments.

I am not disposed to be captious or fault-finding about arms, believing, as I always have, that you were doing the best you could for us, and that no partiality was shown to one State over another. But you know how clamorous troops are for good arms, and I have never admitted to them that we ever issued unserviceable arms.

As regards the French musket, if Capt. Crispin's clerk, who was sent here to examine them, made a favorable report, it is contrary to the facts, and to his own admission here. The employee of Capt. Crispin, who is responsible for their inspection, can scarcely be considered unprejudiced. As I before reported to you, and now beg respectfully to reaffirm, the arms are quite indifferent—none of them first class, scarcely second class, and at least one-fifth of them totally unfit for issue to troops. They vary in calibre from 58 to nearly 72 (though invoiced to me as 69.) I have had them re-calibred and classified, as 69 and 71, and so issued them. They are roughly put together, are weak in the mainsprings, deficient in their parts and appendages, and never could have passed the inspection of a competent officer. If the Government received them as good, serviceable arms, it was grossly imposed upon.

Samples of three different classes and calibres of this mixed lot were sent by Capt. Crispin's clerk to New York. Of these arms I have made issues to three regiments, and will endeavor to supply two more.

We hear also a great deal of complaint about the recent issues of Austrian rifles, but I invariably reply to these complaints that they are a good arm, and that no better can be obtained.

I fully appreciate the annoyance and trouble you have, and would not add to it; nor do I ask any thing better for Ohio than is given to other States.

I would myself very much prefer a first class Springfield smooth bore musket to either the Austrian or French rifle, but I fear our troops would not be as well satisfied, the rifle being the popular arm.

I cannot tell you the exact number of drafted men that will be organized into new regiments. The Governor thinks now about eight thousand. They have been enlisting in old and new regiments, but that has nearly ceased.

We want from ten to fifteen thousand good, serviceable arms for new three years' regiments, and regiments of drafted men now organizing, and we need them immediately.

My weekly report is made regularly to the Ordnance Department, and you can at any moment ascertain just what I have on hand. I will not ask for what we do not need, and am never disposed to find fault, trusting that your department is incapable of any injustice as between States when you have the facts before you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General. O.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 23, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR:—We are very much annoyed by the reports we get from some of our regiments in regard to the Austrian guns, of which we have issued about thirty thousand to troops raised the past summer. The Governor is greatly annoyed by these reports; for instance, yesterday the Major of the 121st Regiment, who had his men in line of battle and under fire for more than one hour, at the recent fight near Perryville, Ky., says that more than one hundred of the guns in the hands of the men could not be fired by reason of some defects. Of course some of the fault is with the men—raw recruits do not know how to use a gun, or remedy small defects. This is but one of the many cases reported. We have frequent and bitter complaints of the Austrian as well as French rifles, of which latter we recently received about five thousand. We are now very much in want of from ten to fifteen thousand arms for the drafted men, and for new regiments of volunteers now organizing in the State.

From letters and dispatches I get from the Ordnance office, it would seem that the department is vexed and impatient with my importunities; and the Governor has directed me to write you, and request that you will order a supply of serviceable arms to be sent us if they are to be obtained, or if not, to let us know what to expect or hope for.

We should also like to be supplied with a serviceable breech-loading arm for our cavalry. The French guns with long sabre bayonets, sent us for this purpose, are useless for cavalry service.

Hoping soon to have a favorable reply,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 28, 1862.

Hon. P. H. Watson, Assist. Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C. :

SIR:—I am gratified to know the prompt attention given to my letter of 20th inst., addressed to you, by a letter received from General Ripley, announcing the order for shipment to me of more arms, and enclosing a report showing the numbers and class of arms assigned to and received by our State.

I beg to assure you that, notwithstanding the complaints lodged with the Governor and myself by Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants, in regard to arms issued to Ohio troops, and the representation that Indiana and other Western States have been favored above Ohio in the character of arms received, we have invariably replied that the War Department was doing the best it could, and was not and could not be guilty of any partiality or favoritism; and we have always done all in our power to inspire faith and confidence in the arms issued.

May I beg that you will concede to our State the earliest possible issue of all the first class arms we are justly entitled to, that I may make an early exchange with some of our regiments, that are now suffering and absolutely becoming discouraged and demoralized by the use of what is termed the third class arms.

Hoping you will pardon my deep solicitude on this subject, and give us your usual prompt and favorable response,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General, O.

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Surgeon-General Weber being unable, from ill health, to prepare a report, the following, with other letters, relative to the care of sick and wounded soldiers of Ohio, were printed by order of the General Assembly :

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 2, 1862.

Dr. S. M. Smith, Columbus, O. :

DEAR SIR :—Having kindly accepted the position of Superintendent and Medical Purveyor of the steamboat Tycoon, now fitting out at Cincinnati, for a trip after the sick and wounded soldiers of our State, I have but to give you these instructions :

1st. See that the boat is in perfect order, and fully provided with every necessary outfit for the comfort of the soldiers and yourself and party.

2d. Assistant Q. M. General Bliss, whom you will meet at Cincinnati, it is expected, will have provided all hospital and sanitary stores.

3d. Surgeon-General Weber will have provided and organized a full corps of surgeons and nurses for the expedition.

4th. After having thus equipped, you will proceed with as much dispatch as practicable to Paducah, Kentucky, and, placing yourself in connection with those in authority at that point, ascertain the condition of things at or near Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth ; and if you there learn that we have had a battle of any considerable magnitude, you will then at once proceed to Pittsburgh Landing, and there tender the services of your boat and party for the relief of the sick and wounded whom you may there find, confining your efforts, as far as consistent and practicable, to the relief of the Ohio soldiers, bringing such as may be able to be removed to Cincinnati.

5th. If, however, you learn on your arrival at Paducah that there is no immediate necessity for going up the Tennessee, you will proceed up the Cumberland river, and visit the hospitals at Nashville and other points along the river, and receive upon your boat such sick and wounded Ohio soldiers as you may there find in a fit condition to be removed, and who may be properly and regularly discharged or furloughed, and carry them to Cincinnati, and have them placed in the hospitals in that vicinity.

6th. You will keep a strict account of all your expenditures, and report the same to me on your return. To meet those of an incidental character, I hand you herewith \$1,000.

As you are familiar with the duties committed to you, by reason of previous service, these general instructions are all that are necessary for your guidance.

Very truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 5, 1862.

To Robert Harper, Esq., Bellair, O. :

SIR:—You are hereby appointed an agent to look after the sick and wounded soldiers who may pass through your place, bound homeward. Your special duty will be to attend upon the arrival of trains and steamers, and there search for and provide for all sick soldiers whom you may there meet. This provision must be adapted to the particular wants of each soldier, viz : should he want food or rest, see that he has it ; should he need advice or directions, give it to him. In fine, my object is to minister to all the reasonable wants of our gallant boys.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1.50 per day. You will keep an accurate account of the items of your disbursements, and report the same to me every Monday morning. Should special or extraordinary contingencies arise, you will report the same to me for special instructions.

Yours, etc.,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 5, 1862.

Major-General Shields :

DEAR SIR:—The bearer, G. W. Williams, is one of Ohio's pay-agents, and I have assigned him to duty with your division of the army. By Special Order No. 41, of the War Department, April 16th, 1862, paymasters are directed to recognize these agents. You will greatly serve the wives and families of these gallant troops by giving Mr. Williams every necessary facility to accomplish the duties of his mission.

Very truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 6, 1862.

To James T. Davis, Esq., Crestline, O. :

SIR:—You are hereby appointed an agent to look after the sick and wounded soldiers who may pass through your place bound homeward. Your special duty will be to attend upon the arrival of trains, and there search for, and provide for all sick soldiers whom you may meet. This provision must be adapted to the particular wants of each soldier, viz : should he want food or rest, see that he has it ; should he need advice or direction, give it to him. In fine, my object is to minister to all the reasonable wants of our gallant boys.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1.50 per day. You will keep an accurate account of the items of your disbursements, and report the same to me every Monday morning. Should special or extraordinary cases arise, you will report the same to me for special instructions.

Yours, etc.,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 12, 1862.

Dr. W. L. McMillen Columbus, O. :

SIR :—I am pained to learn from the enclosed dispatch that there is a large number of sick and wounded Ohio soldiers at New Albany, Indiana, awaiting transportation home. Greatly as the State is already indebted to you, I feel impelled to make another call upon you to aid me in alleviating the distresses of these gallant boys.

Allow me then to ask you to proceed at once to New Albany, and provide for and superintend the removal of all the soldiers whom you may find there, to Cincinnati and Camp Dennison. Should the number fit to be removed justify it, I have to direct that you charter a steamer specially for that purpose, and that you supply the same with such nurses and stores as may be necessary to make your party comfortable on the trip to Cincinnati. It is supposed that all this can be obtained at Louisville.

To meet incidental expenses, I hand you herewith five hundred dollars. Should you require any additional means before you return to this city, draw on me at sight for the same.

Advise me by telegraph from time to time of the progress you are making.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 13, 1862.

To Quartermaster-General Wright, and Surgeon-General Weber :

GENTLEMEN :—In view of the impending danger of a severe contest at or near Corinth, Miss., I have to direct that you forthwith proceed to Cincinnati, and there charter and fit out a steamboat for the purpose of promptly removing the sick and wounded from the battle-field to our hospitals within the State.

You have now had so much experience in this work of duty, that particular instructions for your guidance are unnecessary.

I have sent some twenty-five recently appointed State surgeons to report to you forthwith, at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, for duty. You will assign them to duty on the steamers which you may charter.

When ready, you will order the steamers to proceed to Paducah, or some convenient point on the Tennessee River, and there await the result of the movement of the armies at Corinth.

Should these movements result in an engagement of any considerable magnitude, they will then proceed up the river to the most convenient point for receiving the wounded ; and after taking on board all that they can well provide for, will return to Cincinnati.

Should the enemy, however, abandon Corinth without a battle, the parties in charge of the boats will then visit the several regimental and other hospitals on the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and bring home the sick and wounded there found.

The persons whom you entrust with the charge of the boats, should be furnished with copies of these instructions, and are requested to keep me fully advised by telegraph, of their movements.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 15, 1862.

Col. S. Bliss, Assist. Q. M. General :

DEAR SIR :—The benevolent duty of removing Ohio's sick and wounded soldiers from the Tennessee Valley is not yet completed. I therefore, on the 13th inst., directed Q. M. Gen. Wright, and Surg. Gen. Weber, to proceed forthwith to Cincinnati, and there charter and fit out two steamers, to proceed with dispatch to the vicinity of Pittsburgh Landing, for the relief of such of our sick and wounded as most require it. Gen. Wright, who is yet in Cincinnati, will hand over to you the instructions I gave him.

I have now to request that you proceed without delay to Cincinnati, and take general charge of the two boats, which I expect you will find in readiness to proceed on their voyage.

My instructions, which you will receive from Gen. Wright, will guide you in the performance of your duties. You will find these instructions quite general in their character, but the zeal and faithfulness you have heretofore manifested in this holy work, renders it unnecessary that I should be more explicit. Should you require any more funds than the unexpended balance now in your hands, draw on me at sight for the same.

Advise me by telegraph from time to time of your progress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 15, 1862.

Surgeon S. M. Smith, present :

DEAR SIR :—The good work is not yet all accomplished. Ohio's gallant sick and wounded soldiers have not all been provided for. I have therefore directed Surg. Gen. Weber, and Q. M. Gen. Wright, to proceed to Cincinnati, and there charter and fit out two steamers, to repair without delay to the recent field of strife, near Pittsburgh Landing, and there receive on board such of our sick and wounded as most demand our attention. A copy of my instructions to Generals Weber and Wright is herewith inclosed. And now, my dear sir, much as you have already done for our brave troops, I have to request that you take charge of one of these boats, as Medical Director. I am duly sensible, that in thus requesting you to make a fourth trip to the field of Shiloh, you may well charge me with a want of generosity, but the necessities of the service, with your peculiar fitness for the delicate and responsible duties pertaining to it, compel me to make this request. It is presumed that Surg. Gen. Weber will have provided the boat with all the surgeons, nurses and stores necessary ; but if not, you will be able to supply any deficiency at Cincinnati. To meet incidental expenses, I hand you herewith \$500. Should you want any additional amount, please draw on me at sight for the same.

Very respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 15, 1862.

Hon. Geo. B. Senter, now at Columbus, O. :

DEAR SIR : Feel assured that I am duly sensible of the great service you tender the gallant soldiers of Ohio, as well as the interest of our State, in again

yielding to my urgent solicitations that you take charge of one of our boats now fitting out at Cincinnati for the bloody field of Shiloh. The loyal people of Ohio will never forget your generous and noble efforts in alleviating the distresses of our brave troops, and God will bless you for it.

You will find two boats at Cincinnati all equipped for the voyage. My desire is that you take the general charge and supervision of one of them, and that Col. Bliss take the charge of the other.

Copies of my instructions to Gen. Wright, Col. Bliss and Surgeon Smith are herewith communicated, to which I refer for your guidance.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 18, 1862.

Corneius S. Hamilton, Esq., Marysville, Union Co., O. :

DEAR SIR : As agreed in our interview of yesterday, in which you kindly offered your services to me in caring for and looking after Ohio's gallant soldiers, I proceed to point out to you the special duties I desire you to perform.

1st. There are at Louisville, Ky., some 200 prisoners of war, taken by the noted outlaw Morgan, mainly, if not entirely, of the 2d and 18th Ohio Infantry. These prisoners have been, by Morgan, paroled, but what the terms and conditions of the parole are, I have not been advised. I have, therefore, to request you to proceed at once to Louisville, and inquire into their situation and the conditions of their parole. If their parole is general in its character, then advise them to return to their respective homes, and furnish them with the necessary railroad passes to enable them to do so. If, however, their parole limits them to the city of Louisville, then see that ample provision be made for their health and comfort.

You will also, when in Louisville, look into the several hospitals in that city, in which Ohio soldiers are to be found, and ascertain the condition of our sick, and see that everything is being done that should be for their comfort and happiness.

You will furnish transportation passes to such of the sick as the Medical Director may be willing to give furloughs to.

2d. After having accomplished the business indicated at Louisville, you will proceed with as much dispatch as practicable to Cairo, Ill., and there look to the general interests and well being of our soldiers who may be found at that point.

By care and attention, I mean that fatherly guardianship that a great, wealthy and generous State, like Ohio, should take over her brave and gallant sons who have volunteered to protect her honor and best interest. To a man of heart and large experience, like yourself, it is unnecessary that I point out in detail your minute duty in the discharge of this sacred trust committed to your hands.

The instruction contained in the circular of Q. M. Gen. Wright, a copy of which was handed you yesterday, as to the use of passes, will guide you.

You will of course keep a strict account of your expenses and disbursements, and draw upon me from time to time for such sums as will reimburse you.

You will communicate fully and often with me, by letter, making such suggestions for the comfort of the soldiers and efficiency of the service as you may deem advisable.

Advise me by telegraph as to whose care I shall address you at Cairo.

Invoking God's richest blessings upon yourself and your mission,

I am, truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 4, 1862.

G. C. E. Weber, Surg.-General, Present :

DEAR SIR : There are so many matters of moment connected with the management and welfare of the sick and wounded troops from Ohio requiring prompt attention, that I must ask you to proceed at once to Washington City for consultation with the Medical Department of the Army.

You are so familiar with the necessities of the service, that it can hardly be necessary for me to point out specifically the difficulties that we encounter in our efforts to alleviate the afflictions of our sick and wounded. A few of the more prominent obstacles will only be named to you :

1st. The service is deficient in the number of surgeons allowed to each regiment. To obviate this difficulty you are aware that authority was given me by the Legislature to appoint fifty State Surgeons, but for the want of full recognition of them by the Federal Government, their usefulness is limited. The Department should adopt them into its service, give them the rank and pay of Assistant Surgeons. If it decline doing this, it should at least furnish them transportation and subsistence, so difficult to be obtained in any other manner.

You will please make known to the Surgeon-General the means that we make use of to secure Surgeons of high character for these positions.

2d. Secure, if possible, greater facility in the matter of furloughs and discharges from service. I am aware that this is a most delicate matter to interfere with ; for the desire of the soldier, in many instances, to get out of the hospital, both for active duty and to escape from it, requires extreme vigilance and care in the exercise of the power of discharging soldiers from hospital.

3d. The embarrassment attending the payment of soldiers confined in hospital. Stringent orders should be given to captains and colonels to furnish all soldiers sent to the hospitals with such descriptive rolls as would enable them to draw their pay.

4th. Explain fully to the Surgeon-General our labors and expenditures in the removal of sick and wounded soldiers from the Tennessee and Cumberland valleys. This humane work was entered upon as a gratuity on the part of the State, but the several Medical Directors have made such free use of our boats that we can with entire propriety ask the Federal Government to contribute toward the expense.

Let me hear from you by telegraph, or otherwise, during your stay in Washington. Desiring your early return,

Yours, &c ,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 12, 1862.

Col. S. Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster-General :

Our christian duty in caring for the sick and wounded brave troops of Ohio, is not yet fully performed. Many gallant boys yet remain in the Tennessee Valley that must be brought home.

I have, therefore, to direct that you proceed at once to Cincinnati, and there charter and fit out another steamer for a trip to Pittsburgh Landing. It is not necessary that I give you special instructions as to the character of the boat or the outfit. The large experience you have already had, eminently qualifies you for the duty. It is expected that you will have the boat ready to depart at six o'clock on Saturday evening next.

I have selected Surgeon R. N. Barr of this city as Medical Director, and Octa-

vius Waters as Commodore of the boat. I have also accepted the services of Doctors W. W. Bridges, Joseph Osborn, J. C. Campbell, H. W. Duff, C. P. Ashmun and B. B. Leonard, with authority to each to bring four nurses with them—all of whom are directed to report to you at the Burnet House on Saturday. These surgeons and nurses are deemed sufficient.

You will deliver to Surgeon Barr this letter of introduction. He will, on his arrival at Pittsburgh Landing, report himself, party and boat, to the Medical Director, Surgeon McDougal, who will cheerfully give him every aid and facility to fill up the boat with those of our sick most requiring our attention.

Dr. Barr is requested to keep me duly advised by telegraph of his movements, and, on his return, report here, in person, for settlement of the various accounts.

You will furnish Commodore Waters with all funds necessary to defray current expenses, raising the same by draft on me at sight.

On the departure of the boat from Cincinnati, you will return to duty at your post here.

Yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 2, 1862.

To M. C. Makin, Present:

DEAR SIR: Thankful for the valuable services which you have already rendered the State in looking after and caring for the sick and wounded Ohio soldiers, in the various hospitals in Virginia, I have to request that you again engage in this benevolent mission.

You will therefore proceed without delay to Bellaire, Wheeling, New Creek, Cumberland and Strassburg, Va., visit the hospitals at those points, and render such aid and assistance to the suffering soldiers as may be in your power.

Your past experience in this good work renders specific instructions unnecessary, my object being to promote as far as possible, the health and comfort of the gallant soldiers in the service of the country.

You are directed to keep an accurate account of your expenses, and to meet present necessities, I herewith hand you \$100.

You will report to me from time to time the condition in which you find our men, and make such suggestions as may be of value.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 3d, 1862.

Dr. John A. Murphy, Present:

DEAR SIR:—At the request of the Medical Director, Dr. McDougal, I wish to have sent, every six or seven days, to the Medical Purveyor at Columbus, Ky., the following articles for the use of the hospitals at that place, to wit: 24 dozen chickens, 1 bbl. of eggs, 10 bush. of new potatoes, 2 bush. of beets and 2 bush. onions.

And I have to request you when you return home, to employ some faithful acquaintance to purchase and forward said articles. I have further to request you from time to time to certify the bills to me for payment.

When you remember that public necessity knows no law, you will pardon me for thus troubling you.

Very truly yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, July 29, 1862.

To the Military Committee of ——— County :

GENTLEMEN :—The vigorous co-operation of this department is asked by the War Department in returning to duty the large number of soldiers now absent from their regiments in the field, and I know of no method better calculated to promptly comply with this request than to solicit your aid in the matter.

Every soldier fit for duty should now share in the dangers and glories of the field. The soldier that voluntarily absents himself from duty, is by the terms of General Order No. 65, deemed a deserter, and is therefore liable to all the penalties attached to desertion, and sooner or later these penalties are certain to be inflicted. It is therefore our duty to the soldier himself, to rescue him from this impending punishment.

The duty I ask of you is, that you have your county thoroughly canvassed, and every soldier found therein hunted up, and their names returned to me. The arduous duties I have heretofore asked of you, make me hesitate in thus further taxing your generosity, but when you remember that "public necessity knows no law," I trust you will pardon this further demand upon you.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Sept. 4, 1862.

Col. Gustav C. E. Weber, Surgeon-General :

You will proceed forthwith to Washington City, to look after and care for our sick and wounded soldiers in that vicinity. I have reason to fear that you will find a great number requiring care and attention. It is not my wish to interfere in the slightest degree with the duties of the regular medical staff; and neither do I, by sending you, impute any want of judicious care and attention on their part. Your long experience in the service, and personal acquaintance and high standing with the head of the Medical Department, will enable you to act in concert with it, and hence greatly expedite the removal and discharge of all who will never again be fit for service, and the more speedy recovery of all others.

You will take with you some good, active, reliable man to superintend the transportation to their respective homes of all such as may be discharged.

You will, on your arrival in Washington, at once call upon Surgeon General Hammond, and show him this letter of instructions.

Please present my regards to Dr. H., and assure him that I fully appreciate his untiring and noble efforts in caring for our sick and wounded soldiers.

Report to me from time to time the progress you are making, and return to duty here at the earliest practicable moment.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Oct. 16, 1862.

Col. S. Bliss, Assist. Quartermaster-General :

By dispatches from Surgeon-General Weber, of this date, from Perryville, Ky., I am pained to learn that our sick and wounded at that place are in a suffering condition for the want of surgeons, nurses and sanitary stores. I have therefore to request that you at once proceed to that point, taking with you from this point and Cincinnati a large supply of blankets, clothing and sanitary stores. If you

cannot obtain these of the Sanitary Commission at Cincinnati, you will purchase them at that point.

You will call on Major General Wright at Cincinnati, and obtain from him the necessary passports. I have requested a number of physicians and nurses to meet you at the Burrel House to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M.

Go by way of Louisville, and at that point hire conveyance for yourself, party and goods. Draw on me at sight from time to time for such funds as may be necessary to meet outlays.

Report to me from time to time by telegraph of the progress you are making.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Dec. 26, 1862.

James C. Wetmore, Washington, D. C. :

SIR:—The large number of sick, wounded and discharged soldiers who find their way to Washington City, and there require counsel, assistance and relief, induces me to appoint an agent, to reside at that place, whose sole business it shall be to perform this duty. Relying full trust and confidence in your fitness for this sacred office, I hereby tender you this position. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$100 per month. I will also allow a reasonable amount for office rent, stationery, fuel and light.

In addition to the duty of caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, you are specially directed to guard them against frauds likely to be committed by a class of men who style themselves "Soldiers' Claim Agents." The Secretary of War has been advised of your appointment, and requested to give you every facility to discharge fully the duties assigned to you.

You are desired to act in concert, in the care of the sick and wounded, with the "Ohio Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington." You will report your doings from time to time to Q. M. Gen. Geo. B. Wright, and obey all orders and instructions that you may receive from his department.

You will, without delay, notify me of your acceptance or non-acceptance of this appointment.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, ———, 1862.

FOR THE PRESS OF CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI, O.

To the Ladies of Ohio :

Your energy and goodness of heart have given but little opportunity to those in authority to make suggestions as to how you can minister to the wants of the soldier, and thereby aid in maintaining our good Government, and win for yourselves the smiles of Heaven. As some of you, however, may be ignorant of the fact that our troops are suffering for the want of vegetable diet, I beg to recommend to you that you cause to be put up large quantities of pickled cabbages, cucumbers and onions, and that you also see to it that an abundance of fruit, particularly apples and peaches, be dried and put away for the soldier. God has blessed us with a plentiful supply of all these articles this season. You will be glad to know that the health of our army has greatly improved, and that our various hospitals are now well managed.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December, 1862.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Ohio :

In compliance with the constitution and laws of the State, I have the honor to submit to you a report of the condition of the State Finances for the fiscal year, ending the 15th day of November, 1862, and an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the several funds during the same period.

A detailed statement of the several items of receipts and disbursements for the same period, will be submitted in a separate report, at as early a day as the same can be prepared.

The balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, November 15, 1861, was \$129,176 43, distributed among the several funds as follows, viz. :

General Revenue.....	\$16,147 82
Military Fund	62,219 47
Sinking Fund.....	9,641 32
Common School Fund	37,498 18
School Library Fund	430 82
National Road Fund	1,974 03
Three Per Cent. Fund	19 04
Bank Redemption Fund	1,247 75
	<hr/>
	\$129,176 43

There was received into the Treasury during the past year, including the above balance on hand at the close of the previous year, \$6,368,499 57 ; and the disbursements by the Treasurer, during the same period, amounted to \$5,890,043 08 ; leaving in the Treasury, November 15, 1862, \$478,456 49.

This balance is distributed among the several funds as follows :

General Revenue.....	\$266,914 90
Sinking Fund.....	53,285 31
Common School Fund	72,450 45
School Library Fund	185 29
National Road Fund	5,034 21
Bank Redemption Fund	953 75
Soldiers' Allotment Fund.....	79,632 58
	<hr/>
	\$478,456 49

The following statement exhibits, in a condensed form, the gross amount of the revenues of the State, and of the several funds, with the sources from which they were chiefly derived, and also the disbursements from the several funds respectively :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury, November 15, 1861.....		\$129,176 43
General Revenue—From Taxes.....	\$1,226,511 82	
From Canals.....	30,960 85	
From other sources.....	138,759 71	
	<hr/>	\$1,396,232 36
Military Fund—From United States.....	\$724,783 30	
From other sources.....	91,690 26	
	<hr/>	\$816,473 56
Sinking Fund—From Taxes.....	\$1,249,832 43	
“ War Loan Levy...	301,623 19	
From School Lands.....	86,218 05	
From Sales of Stocks and Bonds.	262,052 17	
From other sources.....	43,805 33	
	<hr/>	\$1,943,531 17
Common School Fund—From Taxes.....	1,242,630 17	
National Road Fund—From Tolls.....	19,510 65	
Soldiers' Allotment Fund—From Pay Agents.....	320,945 21	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		\$6,368,499 57

DISBURSEMENTS

From General Revenue.....	\$998,274 98	
From General Revenue—For Canals.....	104,949 47	
	<hr/>	\$1,103,224 45
From Military Fund.....	920,952 92	
From Sinking Fund.....	1,899,887 18	
From Common School Fund.....	1,207,675 90	
From School Library Fund.....	245 53	
From National Road Fund.....	16,450 47	
From Bank Redemption Fund.....	294 00	
From Soldiers' Allotment Fund.....	741,312 63	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements.....		\$5,890,043 08
	<hr/>	
Balance in the Treasury.....		\$478,456 49

A statement, more in detail, of each fund separately, will be found in a subsequent part of this report, showing the particular sources of revenue and objects of expenditure.

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Statement showing the Monthly Receipts of this Fund.

During February, 1862.....		\$2,476 50
“ March, “.....		61,67 24
“ April, “.....		89,503 36
“ May, “.....		12,187 32

During June, 1862	\$280,788 64
“ July, “	307,765 20
“ Aug, “ .....	.....
“ Sept., “	5 028 00
“ Oct., “	16 904 75
“ Nov., “ (15 days).....	44 724 20
	<hr/>
	\$820,945 21

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of Allotment Fund for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

From Governor David Tod	\$2,476 50
“ H M Chapman, Agent.....	61,567 24
“ B. R. Bowen, “	754 75
“ Major M McDowell, Agent.....	665 00
“ G L Young, “	63,904 93
“ B F. Hoffman, “	24 660 02
“ A D Kibbee, “	17 433 50
“ Carleton White, “	4,236 13
“ James E. Lewis, “	968 00
“ G. W. Williams, “	329 689 43
“ K. Fritter, “	83,684 80
“ J. H. Dollman, “	94 097 80
“ D H Dryden, “	120,176 46
“ J Randall, “	1,943 00
“ C. J. Wetmore, “	605 00
“ A. B. Lyman, “	14,034 50
“ Daniel English Sullivan, in trust for him or his child, Mary A. E. Sullivan	43 10
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$820,945 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of Auditor's warrants issued	\$741,727 63
Deduct outstanding warrants.....	415 00
	<hr/>
Balance, being amount of warrants redeemed at Treasury.....	741,312 63
	<hr/>
Cash balance in Treasury, Nov. 15, 1862.....	\$79,632 58
	<hr/>

ALLOTMENT FUND.

Under authority of the act of February 4, 1862, “to enable persons in the military service of this State or of the United States, to transmit their pay to their families and friends,” there has been transmitted to the State Treasury the sum of \$820 945.21 This act authorize the payment of money into the State Treasury upon the production to the Comptroller of a descriptive list showing the name of

NOTE — Since the date of the annual report there has been received into the treasury and transmitted to counties, \$407,335.15, making a total of \$1,228 250.36 transmitted through the State treasury, by soldiers, to their families and friends, during a period of little more than a year.

the person paying, the amount paid by him, and the name, residence and post office address of the person for whose use the payment is made. A copy of so much of this list as relates to beneficiaries resident in any county is sent to the auditor of the county, who draws on the Auditor of State for the amount stated; notifies the parties interested, and draws on the county treasury on demand of any person entitled to money so paid. No charge is made against the person sending or the person receiving the money, so that it comes to the one for whom it is intended without diminution. Another act authorizes the Governor to appoint pay agents to visit the troops from Ohio, and receive and pay into the State Treasury such sums as they might desire to transmit home. This system is the most simple, direct and certain, of any that has come to my knowledge, and if adopted by the soldiers in the field, will enable them to do much toward the support of their families, and those dependent upon them, without hazard of loss in the transmission of the money.

TAXATION.

The valuations of property on the duplicate of 1861, upon which the taxes collected during the fiscal year 1862 were levied, were as follows:

Real estate not in cities and villages	\$494,064,639 00
Real estate in cities and villages	149,818,913 00
Chattel property	248,966,532 00
Total valuation for 1861	<u>\$892,850,084 00</u>

The taxes levied upon this valuation were as follows:

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

General revenue	\$1,247,699 93
Sinking fund	1,247,699 94
War debt fund	311,924 98
State common school fund	1,249,054 43
Total State taxes	<u>\$4,056,379 28</u>

Taxes levied by county, city and other local authorities.

County tax	\$1,326,140 43
Brige tax	324,490 49
Poor tax	342,225 10
Building tax	261,087 30
Road tax	430,253 85
For railroad debts of counties, etc.	538,175 85
Township tax	323,286 58
School and school-house tax	1,373,862 68
Other special taxes	535,028 45
City, town and borough taxes	1,560,197 88
Total local taxes levied in 1861	<u>\$7,014,748 61</u>

	\$11,071,127 89
Add delinquencies and forfeitures	<u>585,686 03</u>

Total taxes, delinquencies, etc., on the duplicate of 1861. \$11,656,813 92

The taxes levied on the duplicate of 1862, to be collected during the fiscal year 1863, are assessed upon the following valuations of property :

Real estate not in cities and villages.....	\$494,101,182 00
Real estate in cities and villages.....	151,568,898 00
Chattel property	243,615,212 00

Total valuation for 1862.....	\$889,285,292 00
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The taxes levied upon this valuation are as follows :

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

General revenue.....	\$887,661 13
Sinking fund	1,242,727 11
War debt fund.....	310,685 31
Common school fund.....	1,155,220 99
Volunteer relief fund.....	533,178 80

Total State taxes	\$4,129,473 34
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FOR COUNTY, CITY AND BOROUGH PURPOSES.

County tax.....	\$1,159,949 34
Poor tax.....	227,781 54
Bridge tax.....	214,466 11
Building tax.....	157,468 90
Road tax.....	211,864 66
For railroad debts of counties, etc.....	812,204 52
Township tax.....	226,453 84
School and school-house tax.....	1,021,011 52
Other special taxes.....	279,743 04
City, town and borough taxes.....	1,322,092 52

Total local taxes levied in 1862.....	\$5,633,035 99
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Total taxes of 1862.....	\$9,762,509 33
Add delinquencies and forfeitures.....	372,776 30

Total taxes of 1862, including delinquencies, etc.....	\$10,135,285 63
The amount of taxes levied in 1861, for general revenue, sinking fund, war debt fund, and State common school fund, was.	4,056,379 28
The amount paid into the State Treasury, including collections of former delinquencies, is.....	4 02 1,597 61

Showing the delinquencies and costs of collection to have exceeded the amount collected on former delinquencies in the sum of.....	35,781 67
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Or about seven-eighths of one per cent. on the levy.

The levies for general revenue, sinking fund, war debt fund, State common school fund, and volunteer relief fund, on the duplicate of 1862, are.....	4,129,473 34
The receipts from these are estimated at.....	3,997,454 00

Allowing for delinquencies and cost of collection, in excess of collections on former delinquencies.....	\$132,019 34
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The collections on the duplicate of 1861 were extraordinarily large. During no former year have the payments been more prompt, and the delinquencies so small. It is not probable as large a proportion will be collected on the duplicate of 1862, and I estimate the net receipts at \$132,019 34 less than the gross levy for the year. The levies for State purposes on the duplicate of 1860, amounted to \$3,503,712 93, and the collections to \$3,383,482 06—showing that the delinquencies, and costs of collection, exceeded the sum collected on former delinquencies—in \$120,230 87—or nearly three and a half per cent. on the levy.

RELIEF FUND.

The three-fifths of a mill tax, levied by the Act of February 13, 1862, "for the relief of the families of volunteers in the State or United States service," amounts to the sum of \$533,178 80, but subject to be reduced by delinquencies and the costs of collection, so that the net proceeds of the tax are estimated at \$510,000.

A continuance of this mode of relief is recommended. The tax ought not to be regarded as a public burden, nor yet as a public charity, but as a relief due in justice to the families of those who, leaving home and friends, hazard health, safety, and life itself, for the honor and the security of all. In continuing this tax, the amount should be increased and the plan of distribution, through the State Treasury, abandoned. The number of volunteers in the field last May was 80,872; the number now is 140,000, being an increase of seventy five per cent. The levy then made was three-fifths of a mill, which was certainly not too large. A levy of one mill for 1863 would not exceed in proportion that of 1862, and would, in many cases, still leave room for charity.

In conclusion, a view of the financial transactions of the State, during the past year exhibits gratifying results. Taxes have been met with more than the usual promptness of the people, and the sum paid into the treasury, from this source, more nearly reaches the amount of the levy than during any former year. During the year 1860 there was collected \$2,899,014 41 of a levy of \$2,997,918 60, the difference being, \$98,904 19. The collections during 1861 amounted to \$3,383,482 06 on a levy of \$3,503,712 93, the difference being \$120,230 87, while those of 1862 were \$4,020,597 61 on a levy of \$4,056,379 28, the difference being but \$35,781 67. This shows that, notwithstanding the existence of an extensive and powerful rebellion against the rightful authority of the Federal Government and the unity of the States, in several of the sister States, withdrawing from Ohio, into the service of the Government, a large number of her most active and industrious citizens, and otherwise greatly taxing the material wealth, and the physical and mental energies of her people, the soil has brought forth its fruits in their wonted abundance, and general prosperity has crowned the labors of all. The demands upon the treasury for the ordinary expenses of the State Government, the military expenses, and those of her magnificent system of charities, have been met without delay, leaving in the treasury an actual cash balance of \$266,914 90, applicable to the like purposes during the current year. The sinking fund has been ample to meet the interest on the State debt—pay \$755,610 71 of the principal—and leave unexpended, for similar uses hereafter, \$151,357 31.

With a continuation of the wisdom and prudence that have governed the General Assembly in making appropriations and authorizing expenditures for the past few years, like gratifying results may be anticipated for the future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. TAYLER,

Auditor of State.

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